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THE NATIONAL WELFARE NEEDS WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Women, Trade Unions, and After-War Problems.

We understand that negotiations are now proceeding between the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Employers' Parliamentary Committee. The proposals under discussion are as follows :—

1. Membership of a trade union to be compulsory upon all workers.
2. A compulsory 48 hours' working week in every occupation.
3. No reduction of present wages, or increase in working hours.
4. Complete recognition by employers of trade unions, and of agreements entered into between unions and employers' associations.
5. State employment pay for men and women out of work.
6. Settlement by the unions of the conditions of women's labour after the war.

Some of the proposals will have the approval of all reasonable people, but it is impossible to regard the last suggestion as anything but a grave menace to the interests of women workers. The overwhelming male strength in the unions, in which women are at present scarcely represented at all, will enable them to bargain away the interests of the women in the process of protecting their own; for we are bound to remember that attempts have been made by organised men to get employers to shut women out from any skilled or well-paid employment. If the State is to recognize the agreements made between employers and employed as binding (as in the fourth proposal), the threatened danger to women's interests is serious indeed. Even at present the livelihood of the woman breadwinner is liable to be taken from her at the will or caprice of male trade unionists. At the recent Trade Congress the Vehicle Workers' Union passed a resolution revoking the licenses granted to women tram and omnibus conductors, on the ground that the work was morally and physically unsuitable—the well-worn argument only adopted where the work is well paid! If employers and employés are to combine, with an obedient legislature to give their behests legal sanction, the case for Women's Suffrage stands out with glaring distinctness.

"Regardless of Craft or Sex."

Little has been said in the press about the "rank and file" conference promoted by the Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding Amalgamation Committee held at Leeds last week. The Conference, says *The Manchester Guardian*, of November 13th, was the outcome of a resolution passed in London last August, calling for the fusion of all the organisations into one industrial union—the aim of the union to be to secure the complete control of the industry. The Secretary, Mr. W. F. Watson (Amalgamated Society of Engineers) said that the great feeling behind the movement was that "they were out definitely for the control of the industry, and proposed to run it in the interests of the whole of the people."

The following resolution was carried with one dissentient :—

"That realising that as at present organised the trade union movement is entirely inadequate, this conference of the rank and file demands that the executives of all unions (catering for engineering and shipbuilding workers) immediately get together and formulate a practicable scheme of amalgamation that shall fuse all sectional unions into one industrial union, having as its object the organisation of all workers in the industry, regardless of craft or sex; and, as its ultimate aim, the control of industry for the complete abolition of the wages system."

An amendment to delete the words "regardless of craft or sex" was defeated by a big majority. How imperative it will be, in organising workers, to proceed "regardless of sex," may be seen from the following extract which has been sent to us.

A Battleship Built by Women.

"According to the President of the Institution of Automobile Engineers," states *Syren and Shipping*, "in some of the national factories set up by the Ministry of Munitions the woman labour amounts to as much as 95 per cent. of the total. Nor," he says, "has dilution only been applied to those classes of work in which repetition by the million or by the thousand takes place; it has been found that very many other classes of work can be done after but short training by men previously reckoned unskilled, and particularly by women. In engineering, women are already doing drilling, boring, shaping, slotting, key-seating, milling, surface grinding, universal grinding, tool-setting, fitting, skilled assembling and erecting. They are, moreover, making equal progress in such industries as wood working, aeroplane building, boiler making, laboratory work, optical work, and instrument making, as well as in nearly all branches of ordinance small arms, shell, and explosive work. They have also successfully taken up such occupations as driving overhead travelling cranes, shipyard building cranes, motor testing and inspecting, and testing materials of all descriptions, involving the use of micrometers, verniers, surface gauges, and other measuring instruments, including the slide-rule. So wide, in fact, is the scope of woman labour that a well-known member of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, who has taken a leading part in the dilution campaign, recently stated it to be his firm conviction that, given two more years of war, he could build a battleship from keel to aerial, in all its complex detail and ready for trial entirely by woman labour."

Rushing Round for Signatures!

In some cities, at any rate, an effort is being made to "rush" householders and women into signing petitions in favour of compulsory notification of venereal diseases. Organisers go round and obtain signatures from persons who are quite unaware that the Royal Commission of Inquiry *specifically condemned* compulsory notification. It should save a good deal of misunderstanding if their most illuminating report were read with the attention it deserves. The full account of the evidence on which the Commission bases its conclusions can be had for a couple of shillings; or the condensed report, which gives in-

dispensable information in handy form, costs only one shilling. Armed with this knowledge, with the weighty reasons given by the Royal Commission against compulsory notification, this scuffle for signatures should not deceive the public.

We confess that the methods employed by the advocates of compulsory notification seem to be highly unsatisfactory. In one case, at any rate, a so-called signatory to the original letter has since written to the Press stating that she did not sign the document, which, as a matter of fact, she had not even seen. Are we to be told presently that here is a "spontaneous" public demand for the methods employed under the notorious C.D. Acts, repealed years ago? From what source are the funds provided for the campaign for signatures? Who is engineering the spontaneous demand? And how comes it that Mr. Herbert Samuel publicly urges that *women* (women only) ought to be subjected to medical examination if they come before the police-court magistrate, and, if necessary, detained? These measures are, by the bye, illegal; but as the downtrodden and outcast are very unlikely to bring an action for damages, this penalisation of the woman in the name of hygiene is quite likely to pass unnoticed.

Giving Credit Where Credit is Due.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, presiding at a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters, spoke of the figures he was permitted to see of a number of young men prevented by venereal disease from taking their place in the firing-line. Why are these figures not published? If the figures, *for each regiment*, of wastage from this cause were made public, there would be the strongest inducement to each and all of the men not to bring disgrace upon the regiment, also to the officers to uphold its credit. Of some regiments it has been said, to their lasting honour, that their presence has "raised the moral standard of the neighbourhood," and that it is only where discipline is notoriously bad that there has been cause for complaint of the camps. This splendid tribute should be taken into account wherever men and women are too eager to agree "that offences must come." It is unjust to our armies that it should be assumed that the lowest level is the normal level; and those regiments who have records thus written fair, deserve the credit of their efficiency and muster-roll for the fighting front.

First Woman Elected to Congress.

Montana, where women were enfranchised only this year, has set a striking example by electing Mrs. Jeannette Rankins to the House of Representatives. It is the first time that a woman has been elected to Congress, but there seems to be no legal disqualification.

Deputation to Lord Claud Hamilton at the House of Commons.

On Thursday, November 9th, an influential deputation, consisting of Mr. James Rendel, Poor-Law Guardian, Mr. David Waterlow, Parliamentary Candidate for Mid-Norfolk, formerly M.P. for North Islington, and London County Councillor, Mr. Arthur Savory, Mr. Reginald Pott, Mr. H. Johnson, Editor of *The Kensington News*; Miss Violet Eustace, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Mrs. Arthur Savory, and Mrs. C. A. Fyffe, Hon. Secretary of the South Kensington Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, waited on Lord Claud Hamilton at the House of Commons.

Mrs. Savory introduced the deputation and spoke of Mr. Savory as a convert to Women's Suffrage since the war.

Mr. Pott said the vote was not claimed for women as a reward for good conduct, but because the war had emphasised the special capacities and needs of women. It was an impossible position to applaud the pluck, pertinacity and ability of women now in industry, etc., and then later on to say that the woman's only place is the home. Mr. Pott held that the old physical force argument could not be regarded any longer—we were endeavouring to show the Germans that the world could not, and must not, be ruled by physical force. It was to be noted that behind the men in the fighting line were the women in munitions, and our present War Lords, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, Mr. Montagu, etc., now acknowledged women as an integral part of the Army. Further, it seemed to him that a great deal of the mismanagement of the present war—the waste in camps, pensions muddles, etc.—was owing to the fact that the housekeeping force of the nation had not been consulted. He also thought that if women had been enfranchised, the whole question of venereal diseases would have been dealt with long ago.

Another urgent thing to consider was the fact that in the Imperial Conference that would probably be held to settle the terms of peace, etc., the women of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and four States of Canada would be represented, and he regarded it as an impossible position that our women should be left out.

Lord Claud Hamilton, thanking the deputation for their presence, admitted the force of certain arguments in support of Women's Suffrage, but doubted whether it was wise to re-open the question now, as it was highly controversial. He thought it was not right to ask the present Parliament to give a decision on such an important matter, as he did not feel that it was representative of the country. As far as the conduct of women was concerned they were entitled to the franchise—they had been magnificent, self-sacrificing, and had shown a noble example to the men. The conduct of women had come unexpectedly to many not only in the prosecution of the war, but in the help they had given the Allies in France, Serbia, Belgium, Russia, in many cases sacrificing health and even life. He admitted the force of the argument about the Dominions, and if in future they had a say in Imperial questions then British women might claim one too. But this had not occurred, and "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—he thought that if it did occur, a good deal of opposition to Women's Suffrage would be undermined.

Mr. Johnson spoke of the part women were playing in industry in replacing men; no fewer than three-quarters of a million were doing work previously done by men who were now fighting. It was impossible that we should return to the *status quo ante bellum*. (Lord Claud agreed.) The men were supported by powerful trade unions backed by political power—he asked if it were right to leave women without safeguards in a way no trade union would tolerate.

Asked if he had thought of the effect of a large majority of women voters, Mr. Johnson said he was not afraid—there might be some agreement arrived at. He thought it impossible to have Conscientious Objectors enfranchised and women left out.

Mr. Rendel agreed that the question of Women's Suffrage should not be raised during the war, provided there was no suggestion of a large influx of voters which might prejudice the women's claim. He said that women must be consulted over problems of reconstruction. Mr. Asquith's recognition of their claim was an acknowledgment of plain facts which profoundly modified opposition.

Lord Claud Hamilton said Mr. Asquith's statement had undoubtedly made a great impression. He (Lord Claud) held that if munition workers as well as sailors and soldiers were enfranchised, then the women munition workers had a right to press their claims.

Miss Eustace said she wished to explain the position of the National Union, as Lord Claud had spoken as if we were taking undue advantage of the Register Bill. We had loyally maintained the truce, and as recently as August 15th had passed a resolution to the effect that they would not oppose the Bill for a new Register, provided no widening amendments were introduced. If widening amendments were introduced giving all sailors and soldiers votes, it would mean a long step towards manhood or even boyhood suffrage if, as proposed, they were enfranchised at eighteen. Suffragists were second to none in their admiration of our sailors and soldiers, but held that they were not competent to settle women's wages and all the other problems that must arise after the war. Lord Claud Hamilton agreed that Women's Suffrage would occupy a much more formidable platform after the war. Miss Eustace said that Lord Claud Hamilton had raised the point that the present Parliament was not competent to deal with the question, because it did not represent the country. She wished to say that the country was favourable to Women's Suffrage, as instanced by the support the National Union was receiving from Trade Unions and Trade Councils, and also from the conversions to Women's Suffrage that were taking place every day.

Lord Claud Hamilton said that he was opposed on principle to the granting of votes to women, but he agreed that the war had materially altered the position, and the question would have to be approached from a fresh standpoint.

Notification of Venereal Diseases.

Some Representative Views.

A very strong Committee of the British Medical Association have considered the question of compulsory notification of venereal diseases, and unanimously arrived at the conclusion that at the present time it would entirely fail to obtain the results desired, for the following reasons:—

(1) That it would lead to concealment; and

(2) That even if a public authority were notified that any particular person was suffering from one of these diseases, no effective measures could in the large majority of cases be taken for treatment.

The Committee consider that the time for any such procedure has not yet arrived, and that before considering how it might be carried into effect it will be necessary to provide facilities for free treatment in accordance with the scheme set out in the circular issued by the Local Government Board, and also to prevent afflicted persons while in an infectious state from resorting to unqualified and incompetent persons for treatment by rendering any such treatment, or the advertisement or sale of quack remedies, an offence against the law.

There Would be no Equality of Treatment.

A conference convened by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene met on November 10th at Caxton Hall to discuss measures directed against venereal disease, and was attended by over two hundred representative women, a number of doctors and lawyers, and several Members of Parliament.

The following questions were put to the conference, and discussed with much keenness.

1. Is there any likelihood that notification of venereal diseases could or would be applied impartially to the whole population?

This was answered by the meeting by a unanimous "No."

2. If notification were enacted, is it probable that it would be applied especially to women believed to be of immoral life?

The Conference recognised that this is the real object of many of those who advocate notification, and expressed disapproval strongly.

3. Is there any reason why the physical health of prostitutes as such should be the special concern of the State more than the health of other persons?

After a particularly lively discussion this question was answered in the negative by a very large majority.

The difficult question of street solicitation was discussed at some length, and from very various standpoints. Several speakers pointed out that little attempt was made to protect girls from annoyance by men. Ultimately it was voted that the laws ought to be extended so as to apply equally to all persons soliciting to the annoyance of the public; the dissentient minority included some who thought the resolution went too far, and some who thought it did not go far enough. A good deal of sympathy was manifested for a proposal that it should be reckoned a crime in law for one person to transmit disease to another. A number of other proposed measures were discussed, including the compulsory medical examination of prisoners. The majority of the Conference voted against this. There was complete unanimity as to the desirability of women doctors for women prisoners.

Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that if venereal diseases are to be stamped out, it will be necessary not only to provide the medical means of combating them, but to raise the moral standard and practice of the community as a whole; also, that in all matters relating to public morals there shall be equality of treatment for both sexes, not only on paper but in fact.

The Folly of a Double Standard.

The case against the double standard of morality is admirably stated by Miss A. M. Royden in *The Herald* of November 11th:—

"If anyone can show us a way by which 'universal compulsory notification and treatment' can be carried out *without* putting the whole community into the hands of the police, I wish they would do it. But if they really want only to do this to the helpless, let them say so straight out, and tell us they want the Contagious Diseases Acts back again. Then we shall know where we are.

"And may I say one word to those who do say this, quite honestly and frankly? There are people—not necessarily wicked people—who honestly believe that men cannot be expected to be chaste, and that, therefore, there always must be prostitutes. And as the men must resort to them sometimes, it is right to see that they are free from disease and will not infect their patrons.

"I am not one who believes this, but I am not here and now going to argue about it. I only want to say this: Suppose it is true? Suppose we must have a 'double standard' of morals, and there must be women for this need. Suppose we have compulsory notification and treatment for them, and lock up all who are infected? Suppose we do (what never has been done in the history of the world), and really get *all* the infected women shut up, then the men will be safe? Yes; but some of them have got venereal disease. They are not to be shut up. They spread it wherever they go. Soon there are a whole lot of newly-infected women. Shut them up, too? Certainly. And then? The men are still at large, remember, and still unable to do without prostitutes. So a fresh set of women is infected. And then? Shut them up, too? And then?

"I will tell you what then. Then men will realise that, for the supposed necessity of their health, they have actually demanded the right to inflict a horrible disease on women. And not only so, but they have asked that it shall always be a new set of women—women as yet uninfected. This they have done in the name of health.

"And then they will realise that there is no way out of the morass of disease but the adoption of a single moral standard for men and women alike.

"Only why shouldn't 'then' be 'now'"?

The Need for Women on Advisory Committees.

At a Conference convened by the Women's Local Government Society (November 10th) the circulars and memorandum on venereal diseases issued by the Local Government Board were considered, and the question of securing the appointment of suitable women on advisory committees was discussed. Mr. Alexander Coote, of the National Vigilance Association, presided. He deplored the fact that, although there was most urgent need for women's co-operation, even the London County Council had only five women serving, and there were only three others on other County Councils in the country. The following Associations were represented at the conference:—

Association of Registered Medical Women, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Criminal Law Amendment Committee, London Council for the Promotion of Public Morality, Incorporated Midwives' Institute, the Mothers' Union, National Vigilance Association, and the National Union of Women Workers.

The Protection of Girls.

A strong manifesto with regard to venereal diseases has been drawn up by the Women's Freedom League and signed by representatives of a number of women's organisations. The Home Secretary and President of the Local Government Board are being asked to receive combined deputations from these societies. The manifesto protests against compulsory notification, and maintains that in practice it would never be equally applied, but would bring back all the worst evils of the discredited C.D. Acts.

The manifesto also urges the necessity for better facilities for treatment of those already diseased, and greater protection for young girls. It maintains that until women are enfranchised the great problems of sex morality will never be solved.

Women's Suffrage and National Health.

In a letter to the editor of *The Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Frank Merrick writes:—

"Those who look to the future will appreciate the fact that thinkers who wish venereal disease to be dealt with on broad national lines lay stress on the education of the public. I think it cannot be too often reiterated that Women's Suffrage would greatly assist this education, and that knowledge of the far-reaching and disastrous effects of venereal disease has been one of the root-causes leading women of public spirit to press for enfranchisement."

The name of Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, a member of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies Executive Committee, was included without her knowledge in the list of the signatories to the appeal for compulsory notification of venereal disease. She writes to *The Times* that she had expressed willingness to sign a women's appeal drawing attention to the urgent importance of the whole question of venereal disease, but actually signed no appeal, as she believes the question of compulsory notification to be one for experts.

Some Pamphlets.

The Purchase of Women: The Great Economic Blunder. By the late Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. A Report, with a Foreword by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. (Bell. 3d.)

Dr. Helen Blackwell was, as Mrs. Fawcett reminds us in her Foreword, a witness of the death struggle of negro slavery in the United States, and had seen the degrading effect of slavery on slaves and slave-owners alike. Her pamphlet shows that prostitution is essentially a form of slavery, and proves that "the introduction of the slave principle (the purchase of the human body) has a formidable effect in depressing the wages of working men."

A Warning to Men Going Abroad. (The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 19, Tothill Street, S.W. 1d.)

Contains some plain speaking on the dangers of promiscuous sexual intercourse, and shows that regulation of prostitution is not only demoralising to men, to women, and to the police and officials who administer it, but can offer no guarantee of safety from disease.

Marriage and Morality. Papers by various authors. (Longmans, Green & Co. 3d. each net.)

The first series consists of: (No. 1) *Successful and Unsuccessful Marriages*, by Louise Creighton; (No. 2) *Marriage, a Harmony of Body and Soul*, by Gemma Bailey; (No. 3) *Purity*, by Herbert Gray; (No. 4) in *Praise of Virginity*, by Elma K. Paget.

Why We are Short of Nurses: Some Reasons.

A Woman Doctor's Views.

Complaints are frequently heard among the rank and file of the nursing profession of the method of training through which they have to go and the irksome restrictions to which they must submit. They feel it particularly hard that their whole career may be blighted by the report of their matron, against which, in most hospitals, there is no appeal. Matrons are only human, and not without their prejudices, and it is against the very elements of justice for one person to be council for the prosecution, judge, and jury all in one.

Another feature of hospital life which is particularly trying to a girl with any spirit is the interference with nurses when off duty which, I am told, is carried out in some hospitals. Questions are often asked that are felt to be an impertinence, and rules and regulations made which are an insult to self-respecting women. Hence many girls who might make excellent nurses are deterred from entering the profession or, if they start their probation without knowing what is in store for them, become hardened in the course of training by the constant petty annoyances to which they have to submit.

These views, which I have so often heard expressed by nurses, are also shared by many doctors. "It seems to me," said Dr. Mildred Burgess, in the course of a conversation on this question, "that if registration is to be a real benefit to the nursing profession, there must be a radical change in the training that is required to qualify a nurse for the examination recognised by the Registration Council."

"What do you consider are the chief disadvantages of the present system?" I asked.

"First and foremost, the lack of any preliminary training before duties are undertaken in the ward. A probationer may be told, for instance, to wash a patient or to make a bed without having been taught how it should be done. This is bad for the patient and bad for the probationer. If the Sister under whom they are working has time to spare and is conscientious, the probationers have their duties properly explained to them, and get a chance to become proficient in reasonable time. But if the Sister and ward nurses are overworked, or disinclined to take any trouble with the probationers, they are left to do odd jobs and pick up their work as best they can. This means that they often take three years to learn what could be easily mastered in a year or eighteen months under a better system. Meanwhile the patients sometimes suffer from the want of knowledge and deftness which come from the lack of any preliminary training.

"In every other skilled occupation or profession some preliminary training is given before the student actually starts work. In hospitals there is no staff of instructors engaged to teach nurses. The doctors who lecture and the nursing sisters who teach are chosen for other qualifications, quite apart from their capacity to teach.

"Again, there should be more diversity in the training given. The scope of a nurse's work has increased enormously of late years, and there are many branches of nursing. At present the greater part of a nurse's training is spent in the same kind of work, with no regard to the branch of nursing she is going to practise."

"What changes, then, do you propose?" I enquired.

"First, the establishment in connection with hospitals of nursing schools on somewhat similar lines to schools for medical students. The course of study should start with demonstration, some practical work in bed-making, and other elementary duties, before actual ward work is undertaken."

"The students would have to pay a fee for this, I suppose?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Burgess. "I think this would be quite necessary. A certain number of girls would be kept out if the training were not free, but, on the other hand, the system I suggest would attract to the nursing profession many well educated women who would not submit to the present conditions. Probably free scholarships would be instituted, or special funds raised to help suitable candidates without means."

"And how would the probationers gain actual practical experience?"

"The nurse-students would attend the hospital for a certain number of hours a day after the first stage of training to learn and possibly assist, in the same way that medical students do. But the actual nursing in the wards would be done by qualified nurses only. Demonstrations, or clinics should be arranged for the nurse-students by Sisters or staff-nurses specially appointed for this purpose. The fees paid by the students should cover the expense of the teaching staff.

"And what arrangements would you suggest for specialisation?"

"The warden of the nursing school should arrange for the course of training according to the type of nursing to be subsequently undertaken—*e.g.*, surgical and medical, tuberculosis, public health, or mental nursing, each require a different course of study. For example, if surgical nursing is the end in view, the preliminary period must be spent in the nursing school, studying anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, and general nursing (including the care of convalescents—a study so often omitted by surgical nurses). Demonstrations would also be given on bandaging, dressings, &c., and the practical work would include knowledge and care of instruments, sterilisation, and all other details of surgical work. The next period must be spent in the wards, but the work done must always be under supervision. At first, the work is in surgical wards, subsequently in the operating theatre, and, lastly, in minor operations in the out-patients' department. At the end of her training the nurse should have an opportunity of assisting at operations in nursing homes and private houses. A public health nurse, however, whose work will lie largely among children, would have to go through a different preliminary course, and then attend at a fever hospital and in the out-patients' department of a children's hospital; also, later on, at an ante-natal department of a maternity hospital. During the last months of her training she should have an opportunity of visiting elementary schools with a school nurse, and be present at infant consultations and demonstrations by a medical officer of health on sanitary matters. As the ground to be covered by these students is very large, the course might require to be much longer than for other branches."

"And what arrangements would be made for supervising the students out of working hours?"

"I would abolish the living-in system altogether for nurse-students. They should live either in hostels, at home, or in lodgings as they found most convenient, and be just as free as any other young people attending as day students to do as they pleased in their free time."

"You are not afraid that this would tend to laxity of discipline, and to a bad tone among the students?"

"On the contrary, I feel sure that the tone would be greatly improved. All sorts of dreadful things were prophesied with regard to women medical students, but none of them have come true. Where galling rules and regulations are in force and girls feel that they are being watched and treated as if no confidence was placed in them, one of two things is apt to happen. Either the probationer is goaded into rebellion and dismissed, or she gets into mischief on the sly, and succeeds in tricking and deceiving those in authority into giving her a character she does not deserve.

"If students are put on their honour, and made to feel responsible for the good name of their school or college, the large majority of them will respond loyally. Those who do not will be cold-shouldered by their fellow-students, and will be given a bad time if they disgrace their *Alma Mater*."

"Then there is the question of the dismissal of students who prove incapable or flighty. Whom do you consider should have the right to do this?"

"Certainly not one officer of the Staff only. The case should be brought before the Committee of Management of the Hospital, or of the nursing-school, if these are ever started, and a nurse-student should have a right to be heard and to bring witnesses in her defence. In no other profession can anyone be treated in the same irresponsible way as in that of nursing. How many men would study for the medical profession if at the end of their course they could be practically prevented from practising by the report of a single medical man? Before the war, the complaint was made that it was impossible to get sufficient nurses to staff the hospitals and infirmaries. Surely the present rush of women to nurse in our military hospitals is proof enough that the love of nursing is still innate in a woman's soul, and that the cause of the lack of applicants lay in the distasteful atmosphere which surrounds the nursing department of the majority of the hospitals."

M. M.

The Tiger Salamander.

Some Thoughts on Environment in Education.

By Mrs. Owen Powell.

In lakes near the city of Mexico, there are found larvæ of the Tiger Salamander. Larvæ of strange habit, they never develop; they breed and produce other larvæ or tadpoles like themselves which never grow to maturity. The ordinary Tiger Salamander commences life as an aquatic creature with external gills, breathing the air dissolved in water, it develops air-breathing lungs, and is transformed into a terrestrial Salamander; but the larva in the lakes of Mexico—Ascalotl, the natives call it—lives and dies in the water and never develops further than the tadpole stage. Taken, however, from these lakes and placed in other water, the same larva passes through a metamorphosis and becomes an ordinary Tiger Salamander. Naturalists can give no explanation of this phenomenon. It appears to be a question of environment.

Many of the children of our race have no chance of growth and advancement into comely human life, but must remain like the Ascalotl cut off from the development of which they are capable. The chief medical officer of the Board of Education has lately published his annual report, and in this report there is much room for reflection. Out of six million children in the elementary schools, there were nearly a million with verminous heads, and over 16 per cent. of the children suffered from malnutrition. For these children there is no possibility of escape from actual physical deterioration, and no widening of opportunities of life. Environment makes character, and what type of character can these children suffering from dirt and starvation develop? The report goes on to tell of the children suffering from adenoids, defective vision, heart disease, tuberculosis, and other defects.

This is not cheering reading for those who believe the future of the nation depends upon the health of the children, but there is a bright side to it. Much of the ill-health and suffering yields to treatment, and school medical officers, school nurses, and voluntary agencies are busy not only combating actual evils, but fighting a great fight for health and hygiene against ignorance and carelessness. They are silently helping to build up the foundations of a healthy nation. Owing to better wages, and the absence of unemployment, malnutrition has decreased since the beginning of the war. There is a steady improvement in cleanliness, though very much remains to be done. In the years to come, it may be hoped that as the habits of the people improve and better housing and greater facilities for cleanliness are provided, that a verminous child may be as rare in the poorer classes as among the well-to-do. The chief medical officer reports a notable reduction of ring-worm, and adds no doubt the attention paid by school nurses is largely responsible for this.

Remarkable results have been achieved by means of open-air schools and classes for delicate children, who improve greatly under this treatment, not only physically but mentally. The advantages of this method of education was established ten years ago, and it is to be regretted that it is not more universally adopted. An open-air school held in the band stand in Regent's Park showed such wonderful improvement in the health of the scholars that one wonders that all schools are not carried out in the open air. This particular school had no protection from the weather except the roof, and was attended until the end of November, the children bringing food with them in tins to heat so that they might have hot food. Among the very poor, the medical man is only called in as a last resort, relatively large sums will be spent on patent medicines to avoid the extravagance of a doctor, but a nurse is held in high esteem. There is no one whose word is more quoted or whose advice is more thought of. The nurses and the voluntary workers are sowing the seed of the knowledge of the laws of health patiently, and as the seed grows and the knowledge spreads, the number of the poor little human beings who have had no chance will diminish.

Mrs. Owen Powell.

For Women Workers.

Do you often wish that you were free? Do you say to yourself that "if only" you could go, you would at once join the army of women who are working for the nation? And yet you can only "stand and wait," and watch the others go, and all the time you want "freedom for service" so badly. There is something, however, that you can do. You may not be able to take up canteen service yourself, but you can help to make the day's work easier for the women who have gone out.

The Young Women's Christian Association is carrying out a scheme for placing rest and recreation rooms exactly where they are most wanted for girls and women. But the demand is immensely great and growing with the influx of women into the factories. Who will help to found

A COMMON CAUSE HUT

at a cost of £500? The hut, when erected, will be called The Common Cause Hut, and bear the inscription: "Presented by the readers of The Common Cause."

The treasurer of the Manchester Society of the N.U.W.S.S. has sent a letter to *The Manchester Guardian* appealing for donations for our Hut. Will other Societies follow this excellent example and write to their local papers, and will they collect for us at all their meetings? Then our £500 will soon be raised.

We want to thank the following subscribers very warmly for their kind and generous response to last week's appeal:—

"The Common Cause" Hut Fund (Y.W.C.A.).

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	10	7	0
Miss Dangerfield (additional donation)		9	0
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Mrs. Chalkley		10	0
Miss Reid		5	0
Miss Luft		5	0
Miss Hughes		2	6
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Mrs. Lyon	2	0	0
Mrs. Evershed	2	0	0
Mrs. Aubrey Dowson		5	0
Miss K. F. Jones		5	0
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Miss Rathbone	2	0	0
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Miss E. B. Gordon	2	0	0
Miss George	1	0	0
Mrs. Tennant		2	6
Mrs. O. Strachey		2	6
Miss E. F. Dawson...		2	6
Mrs. Burnham		5	0
Mrs. Praeger	1	0	0
Mrs. Davidson		2	6
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Mrs. Green	1	1	0
Mrs. Badley	1	0	0
Mrs. Cuttwell		1	0
Mrs. Walford Common	1	0	0
Lady Crofton	1	0	0
Mrs. Morris		10	0
Mrs. Mather		4	6
Mrs. Sidney McDougall ...	1	0	0
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Miss F. M. Harvey	1	0	0
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Mrs. Cunliffe	5	0	0
Miss D. W. Coleman		5	0
Mrs. Woodward and Friend ...		5	0
Mrs. Tefferd		5	0
	£55	6	0

THE WEAVING STUDIOS.

The Problem of Rescue Work is beset by many pitfalls, but in one case at least a happy solution has been found. Early in 1913, a school of hand-weaving was started with the object of developing the artistic powers of girls of the upper and middle classes requiring a fresh start in life.

The Organiser of this school, desiring to co-operate with those engaged in rescue work by offering a new opening to better-class girls, has found by over three years' experience that hand-weaving is specially suited to their needs.

The chief need at present is a Hostel where the weavers may live until they are sufficiently skilled to be financially independent. A suitable house is being sought but Annual Subscriptions to the amount of £450 are urgently needed to maintain such a house which will receive, not only the girls, but also their babies. Inquiries and subscriptions should be addressed to—

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manufacturer's samples—made in a variety of materials, including Velour Cloths, Faced Cloth, Irish Friezes, and Blanket Cloths—loose, full shapes and this season's make; all with large Fur collars, many having Fur cuffs and flounces; excellent linings of various Furs. To-day's Prices 7 to 12 gns. each
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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A vacancy having occurred on the Bournemouth Municipal Council, an election by the Councillors was held to fill the vacant seat. Mrs. Laney the hon. financial and organising secretary of the local branch of the N.U.W.S.S., offered herself as candidate with eight others—all men. Although not successful, yet she stood second on the list, making a tie with Mr. Barnes, three of the other candidates having no votes at all. It may be interesting to recall that two years ago, at the last municipal election held in the borough, Mrs. Laney stood for the same ward and received 267 votes, being third on the list.

The R.A.M.C. is asking for fifty more women doctors for home service. Already some eighty women doctors have been sent out to Malta, in order to set free men for the front. They are working on almost the same terms as the men called up under the Military Service Act, receiving the pay and status to start with (though not the rank) of first lieutenants.

Deliveries of steel for war purposes, munitions, and tools are still being increased, although a considerable number of young men from the works have gone into the Army. Practically the whole of the additional labour is being furnished from the ranks of women, says a correspondent of the *Economist*. Sunday labour has now been discontinued to a considerable extent, and a further reduction is in progress.

According to M. Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of State for Munitions, the number of women employed in French munition factories has steadily increased from 14 per cent. in January, 1916, to 22.7 per cent. in September. In little remote workshops in the Alps, women are turning big shells of cast steel from 120 to 220.

At Lyons women are handling shells for howitzers, thanks to ingeniously-contrived mechanism, which M. Thomas is now demanding for all the factories, so as to facilitate the substitution of women for men. At Loucheur as many as 50 per cent. of the workers are women. The great difficulty to-day in the way of recruiting women is the necessity for leaving their homes; but even this uprooting is endured by French-women, and for national work a Parisienne will leave home and comfort to toil at the lathe or a foundry in some lonely mountain valley.

In the Stettin and Bromberg districts of Prussia, the General in command has ordered that all wives of soldiers must give at least half of every day to the work of getting in the potato and other crops, under pain of losing their separation allowances.

Being unable to get enough men, Messrs. Tarrants, Army hut contractors, are training women in making their portable huts, so that they can do the work in France and save the cost of transport. When proficient they will be sent out in batches of twenty or thirty monthly. They will be lodged in hutments, and special provision will be made for their meals.

A few days ago the Petrograd police informed all owners of horse cabs that women might act as drivers both for cabs and vans. Next day, a great number of cabs were being driven by women, mainly wives and sisters of the horse-owners.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGIST AT WESTMINSTER.

(With Apologies to Mr. W. B. Yeats.)

He moved among the crowd towards Caxton Hall,
To say how women should not have the vote.
And, as he walked, getting his speech by rote,
He sought droll tales to adorn his speech withal.
But one there was, who, at a way-side stall
Bent o'er a little brazier rosy-red,
Drove all his gamesome stories from his head.
For through the dusk our Anti heard him bawl—
"Chestnuts! Hot chestnuts!" raucous to the breeze.
He, looking down upon the hawker-man,
Marked how the chestnuts fizzled in the pan. . . . .
Somehow that fizzling left him ill at ease!

He swore, 'twas in the smoke room at his club,
That patriotism is confined to males
And how in war no women's help avails.
Men, and men only, serve, when comes the rub.
But one who listened with attentive face
Spoke (while the Anti paused to quench his drouth)
And told how "somewhere" north or west or south
There dwells a gay, exulting, gentle race,
And how they labour deftly all day long;
And after dark, beneath the electric light,
Sing in the shell-shops, toiling through the night—
Misgivings crossed his mind, he might be wrong.

He strolled beside the Thames at Westminster,
And all his thoughts ran on some cunning sleight
To "dish the women" in the House that night—
"Enlightenment" for Mr. Speaker's ear.
Then as he paced the Embankment to and fro,
He turned his eyes upon a poster-screed—
"How have YOU served your Country in its Need?"
But, as he moved along, his mind aglow,
"Upon my word," he thought, "they little know
The deadly peril which I stay to brave:
My country from its Womenkind to save!"
A small, unheeded voice cried—"Better go!"

Pseudonym.

Reviews.

A Woman's Work and How to Lighten It. By Sophia H. E. Langmead. (Eliot Stock. 1904.)

Life Without Servants; or, The Re-Discovery of Domestic Happiness. By a Survivor. (Mills & Boon. 1s. net.)

In neither of these two little books is there any suggestion that household work needs to be fundamentally reformed, or that it might be successfully done by persons living outside the household. Mrs. Langmead, whose book is twelve years old, does not even consider the question of improved appliances, still less that of general social economics. When she says that God intended all women for the work "of making and keeping together the home," it never occurs to her that her statement does not necessarily involve (*a*) the carrying on in separate homes by one or more separate women of all the processes at present usually carried on there and thus; nor (*b*) the necessary occupation of all women, as such, in these processes. But many persons of intelligence and experience, who care no less profoundly than Mrs. Langmead herself about the comfort and unity of family life believe that the plan which she expounds necessitates a wicked waste of time, labour, and money, and that it keeps the whole domestic industry at a lamentably low level of efficiency. To such people her really interesting pages are those which tacitly confess how impossible it is for a woman, single-handed, to carry on the work of a house.

On page 42, where the work allotted to Tuesday is being explained, she says:—

> "It is better not to turn the beds quite out to-day, but just smooth them up and dust the rooms; then lightly sweep and dust down stairs and passage, and you should be able to start ironing about ten o'clock."

Again, on page 44, Mrs. Langmead sanctions as being "most expeditious" a method of washing up by putting "the whole lot in together" in hot water—knives and all!—and applying no second water to anything but glasses.

I venture, firmly, to declare that a house in which on any day of the week, beds are not "turned quite out" but merely "smoothed up," and which dinner things are not washed in two waters is a house kept at less than a civilised level of cleanliness.

Nor will the advice to do two hours' work before breakfast be useful to all house workers. Many a woman, if she followed it, would find herself languid, sickish, and unfit for hard toil throughout the rest of the day. Miss Findlater's precept of "No work before breakfast" is sounder for many constitutions.

On the other hand, Mrs. Langmead's directions for laundry-work seem to be quite excellent; and her remarks concerning the value of clean water for wood, after the washing off of soap, deserve to be inscribed upon every kitchen wall in the kingdom.

Life Without Servants—a far more cheerful volume—seems to have been written under the inspiring influence of the new broom, and its jocose author does not suspect that he is strengthening the case against individualist housekeeping: his house was full of sensible labour-saving devices; it was centrally heated; hot and cold water from a central boiler were laid on to every room, and every bed-room had its own fixed washing basin that emptied of itself. "A boy looked after the electric engine, the boiler-house, and the boots." "Once a week . . . . a cheerful neighbour in the village comes and does scrubbing for us." Moreover, the late dinner has been superseded by supper "in a tea-cup"—cocoa or lentil soup, accompanied by bread-and-butter and fruit.

And yet, apparently, the house required the services of a mother, two daughters, and a Norland nurse, together with occasional assistance from a father. True, two servants had been released; but there were still three grown women and a girl, a boiler-boy, and a one-day-a-week charwoman engaged in attendance upon a household of six persons, one of whom was a child between three and four. They liked their occupation, we are assured (and no doubt they did while it was new); but there is a little chapter on *Answering the Bell*, which suggests another aspect; and the joys of household labour have a wonderful way of evaporating on prolonged repetition.

The pleasureableness of the arrangement may be debated; but no rational person can declare it economical of labour. Economy of labour in household processes begins when one person, with proper appliances, becomes able, comfortably and intelligently to do the necessary work for twenty.

THE FRENCH PLAYERS.

The moment seems propitious for the success of Mr. J. T. Grein's new enterprise to produce in London some of the older masterpieces of the French Theatre, and thus to pave the way for a permanent French theatre in London after the war. The first performance was given at the Aldwych Theatre on Sunday afternoon under the happiest conditions, and Musset's charming phantasy "A quoi rêvent les Jeunes Filles," and the ever-green humours of Tristan Bernard's amusing vaudeville "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle" were played before a large and delighted audience. A man of the world, Musset has caught, as few other dramatic writers, the ephemeral grace of the life of the "salons," and this phantasy is charming by its mixture of youthful, quivering emotion and its exquisite irony. The play was simply, though sufficiently mounted, and well acted. M. Jules Delacre especially delivered the cynical epigrams of the jovial Duke with admirable point, and the part of the harassed "interpreter," knowing not a word of any language but his own, in the farce which followed, gave him an excellent opportunity for clever acting, of which he was not slow to avail himself.

All who are interested in the uplifting of dramatic art in this country will welcome Mr. Grein's further proposal to run a twelve weeks' repertory season, starting in February next, with the object of producing original plays of merit and foreign plays which deserve to be brought to the notice of the British public. Miss Horniman's work in connection with the Manchester repertory theatre is well known. Liverpool and Birmingham have now a permanent repertory theatre, and Leeds recently ran a successful repertory season. It is time that London no longer lagged behind.

Have you sent your Donation yet?

We—the readers of "The Common Cause"—are asked to provide, entirely out of our own pockets, a Rest and Recreation Hut for our Brave Women War Workers. The total cost of the Hut is to be £500 and the Hut is to be known as

THE "COMMON CAUSE" HUT

It will be run under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, whose extensive work among the Women and Girls is so well known.

This "named" hut will be a perpetual reminder to the women and girl workers, of the great cause we represent, and shew our love and sympathy for them in a most practical way.

£50 will equip the Canteen £5 will furnish one of the cubicles
£1 will provide one of the beds

Send your contribution NOW!

Please send cheques, postal orders, etc. to the Editor of the "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

To the Editor of "The Common Cause,"
14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.

Dear Madam,
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viz: _____ (*amount*) wishing it every success.

Signed _____

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The National Welfare Needs Women's Suffrage.

"Here am I; send me." These words have risen in the hearts of countless women as they have watched the bloody struggle of this great war, and all the sorrow and suffering which it has brought in its train. The desire to serve, the desire to share in the burden and heat of the day, to get outside the narrow limits of personal joys and personal sorrows and to feel oneself part of the life of the whole—how these longings have surged through women's minds. And with these longings has come a clearer vision of what underlies the Women's Movement, and of how, in so far as that movement has been frustrated by the denial of full citizenship to women, the highest good of the nation has been frustrated, and the nation as a whole has been impoverished.

Had political power been placed in the hands of women thirty years ago, it would have achieved two main results. It would have profoundly affected the condition of women as a body, and it would have profoundly affected the course and the rate of progress of social reform. And both these factors would have directly affected the manhood of the nation as a whole.

To mention two points only: The experience of other countries warrants the assumption that infant mortality would have diminished had women been enfranchised. That would have had a direct effect on the strength of our Army and on National Man Power. Laws affecting children and the home would have been pressed forward in a manner which, with a purely male electorate, has not been done. Inevitably this would have given us at this hour a higher level of national health and intelligence (you cannot separate the one from the other), and in our time of stress it is the proportion of healthy men and women, and of intelligent men and women, which is the measure of our strength as a people.

Let us not forget that **We are now actually suffering, as a nation, as the result of the denial of political power to women.** You cannot cripple the mother without affecting the son and the daughter, and in so far as she has been crippled in social life, in industrial life, in professional life, by her voteless condition, you have deprived the nation of the full tithe of strength of muscle and brain which might have been hers in the hour of her ordeal.

Face these facts, and in your ears shall ring the trumpet call to know no peace and no respite from struggle until "the forts of folly fall," until the battle for the political emancipation of woman is won, until women are free to serve their country to the full measure of their powers. Let no woman think that true patriotism is consistent with a weakening of effort towards this goal. There is a danger that Mary may be lost in Martha, that the stress of "War Work" may absorb us too completely, that we may become too busy in treating symptoms to study their causes.

The political truce has been loyally observed by the National Union, but this truce affects only our outward activities. It does not absolve us from individual study of the bearing of our faith as Suffragists on the problems of the hour, nor from corporate effort as Suffrage Societies toward the perfecting of our organisation for future action, nor from the task of keeping abreast of the political situation as it affects our cause.

After two years and more of the strain of war time, it is very necessary that we should think on these things and pledge ourselves anew to that true form of national service—the task of hastening on the day when women shall be free to exercise through the vote a direct influence upon the conduct and the course of national affairs.

Winifred Coombe Tennant.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Labour Finance and the War.*

Professor Kirkaldy is greatly to be congratulated on the result of his labours.

Labour, Finance, and the War is a revue of information, and the section on the replacement of men by women in industry should be read by all Suffragists.

We are fortunate inasmuch as the Professor states the facts collected carefully and dispassionately, while his inferences and comments are splendidly fair and sympathetic.

Women have astonished the nation as a whole, or at least the Press, by their readiness to serve and the variety of tasks undertaken. With the mass of sentimental talk of women's work there is bound to be much ignorance as to their exact services and their value, and reading Professor Kirkaldy's report would correct much loose talk about the skilled work of women. If some of the facts are disappointing, it is all the more urgent that we should know them, that in the post-war changes we may be able to choose our demands for women as reasonably as possible and with a view to the greatest national advantages.

To under-estimate women's work would be an injustice; to over-estimate it would do almost more harm in fighting the other interested parties, the employers and the men.

Events have moved so rapidly that many of the figures must already be out of date, but the tendencies remain, and the conclusions are invaluable.

Up to the time of writing his report, Professor Kirkaldy estimated that over half a million women had been added to industry. The actual change was much greater since women had been transferred from process to process and from industry to industry. Over half a million women are definitely replacing men.

Three stages are recorded: the sharp drop in employment from the outbreak of the war until April, 1915; secondly, the demand for far greater numbers of women in their ordinary work in munitions; and, thirdly, the Governmental and private demand for women to replace men. This demand occurred chiefly in the second year of the war. In March, 1915, Professor Kirkaldy points out that agreements began to be drawn up here and there between men's unions and employers' associations setting out conditions on which women might be taken on to do men's work. Professor Kirkaldy does not, however, comment on the threat to women when their work hours, conditions, and pay are bargained for between three bodies—men's unions, employers' associations, and the Board of Trade—on all of which they are absolutely unrepresented. It is just because this position is so serious that it is essential we should realize exactly where we are. Dilution has been agreed to by fixing minimum rates for women. War has, as the Professor points out, only precipitated the normal increase of women in industry, and, whereas the normal increase should have been 94,000, the actual war increase has been 470,000. Five hundred and twenty-three thousand women are directly replacing men, but the figures rise to 737,000, including those indirectly replacing men.

In the past Professor Kirkaldy estimates the difficulties to the way of women to have been, firstly, the general belief that they could only undertake light work; secondly, the lack of necessary training, their normally short industrial career making them unwilling to take up five or seven years' apprenticeship; thirdly, the opposition of trade unions to women's entry into skilled trades; and, fourthly, the social tradition and home ties which have tended to keep women at home.

Six out of seven women are still engaged on normal women's work, but industries like laundry, dressmaking, and domestic service have lost their skilled workers. Of the women directly replacing men we are reminded that it is chiefly as unskilled labour in yards that women are replacing men as one to one. In other cases more women do the men's work or they replace the youths who in turn take the men's jobs.

It is extraordinarily difficult to estimate the extent of replacement, owing to the great changes in machinery and the subdivision of processes.

Professor Kirkaldy defines skilled work as follows:—"Skilled work involves continued judgment, adaptability in use and application of a number of tools in operations which vary both in character and in the material to which they are applied, and which are capable of being performed by different methods."

Long training—five to seven years—and much experience are required, so that it is generally the case that the simpler part of a skilled man's work is broken off from his job and given to women, leaving one man instead of several to concentrate on the most highly skilled portions. Professor Kirkaldy admits that it does not follow that women could not do the work, but during the war there has been no possibility of their acquiring the training.

In other industries than engineering women are occasionally found where judgment is required. It is really the subdivision of processes and the highly automatic "fool-proof" machinery which has enabled employers to make such immediate and good use of women's services. But it has also been rearrangements of hours and shifts and short spells of rest that have made possible the employment of women, and one hopes men and women will reap the benefit after the war of the greater knowledge of the causes and cures of industrial fatigue.

Professor Kirkaldy insists repeatedly that "in learning the different operations in shell-making women have shown a degree of attention, dexterity, and quickness which points to the possibility, given the proper advantages, of their acquiring a high degree of skill and technical expertness," and "their ability in repetition work shows that under different conditions they might be able to do much more responsible work."

Employers have taken women by necessity, not choice, and questions as to the satisfactoriness of the result showed that most employers considered the women inferior to the men in organising power, interest in business (unless they were of business lineage), ambition, initiative, self-reliance, resourcefulness, and physical strength.

They were considered superior to men in manual dexterity and deftness, in routine work, and in *cul de sac* positions. The opinions of employers were divided as to their staying power, regularity and conscientiousness, but an analysis of cases showed that the unfavourable opinions practically coincided with a low class of girl employed.

As Mr. Kirkaldy points out, the opinions concern a class of women who have not received much more than the bare compulsory degree of education, and he further adds that in many cases employers voiced the general view uncorrected by any accurate observation of their own. We must remember these women had not had the same industrial training, nor had they viewed their lives from the same industrial standpoint as the men.

It is encouraging that it is firms which had already employed women that think more highly of them. Selection may be better in these cases, and may be an important factor as regards output. It was found that where the work is light or unskilled the women equal the men. In repetitive work women do more than men, but where work is heavier, or requires skill, then lack of training and physical strength tell against them. Many employers said the time was too short to judge, and some were enthusiastic as to women's capacity.

As regards hours, Professor Kirkaldy's research coincided with the findings of the Inquiry Committee on the Health of Munition Workers that night work was bad for women and quite uneconomical. Their time-keeping, generally very good by day, was bad at night, and the system was a bad one socially, as the married women especially could hardly avoid doing their domestic duties by day when they should have been asleep.

The conclusions come to on the question of replacement were: (*a*) The majority of the women replacing men to-day are employed on unskilled work, and work of a routine or repetitive nature; (*b*) in such work, women are, on the whole, as good as men as regards general output and efficiency, and in purely repetitive work often better; (*c*) where women have been engaged on highly skilled work, they are not, so far, as satisfactory as men; but their ability to learn quickly suggests that, under improved training conditions, they might compete successfully with men where too great physical strength is not demanded.

As regards the industrial training, that offered during wartime has simply aimed at getting the women ready to do the jobs as quickly as possible while everything was being done to simplify the jobs as much as possible. It is a policy designed purely for the present crisis.

Most of the women have been previously employed, are drawn mainly from near the works employing them, and are themselves working women or the wives of working men.

Professor Kirkaldy considers it unlikely that married women

* *Labour Finance and the War.* Results of enquiries arranged by the section of economic science and statistics of the British Association, 1915-16. Edited by Professor A. W. Kirkaldy. (3s. 6d.).

will remain in industry, and the question of returning to the old trades is simply one of wages.

The munitions rate minimum—£1 per week for women over eighteen—is really only equal to 14s. 3d. at pre-war prices, but from the scarcity of labour in other industries would seem to compare favourably.

The trade unions are fixing the rates for women replacing men, and so far have tended to raise wages; but it is a dangerous precedent for women's concerns to be bandied between employers and men.

It is doubtful how far real wages have risen, but there is a greater correspondence between men's and women's wages for the same work than there was before the war. The few instances of high wages are not at all representative of the general conditions in munitions work.

We are reminded that the opposition of trade unions is not by any means universal, and the fact of opposition is not an isolated thing to be condemned or praised in isolation. Behind it lie years of experience and motives by no means wholly selfish, to ignore which is both unwise and unjust.

Professor Kirkaldy sums up the trade union opposition to women where it exists as follows: (*a*) The introduction of women to men's work will lower the men's piece rates, since women are willing to work for a lower wage. (*b*) That the introduction of cheaper labour will lower the demand for men. (*c*) Physical or moral objections.

The difficulties of uniting women lie largely in the fact that 50 per cent. of women in industry are under twenty-five years old. The National Federation of Women Workers is the most important women's union, but though there are difficulties in admitting women into men's unions, yet with the growing recognition on the part of men that organised women are less to be feared than unorganised, more and more unions have admitted women.

As regards the employment of women after the war, much will depend on the state of trade. A fairly large proportion may like to withdraw; some women, having attained a great proficiency with one type of machine, will want to remain; but the most important fact is that the war conditions have not so far resulted in creating a large number of highly skilled women, but have resulted in the creation of a larger amount of half-skilled or unskilled. These types tend to persist.

M. V. C. Ashby.

WANTED—WOMEN FOR THE LAND.

The Women's National Land Service Corps, 50, Upper Baker Street, W., are appealing for women who are willing to take a short training for work upon the land, to replace men who have been called up. It is impossible, they say, to keep pace with the demands of farmers. The military authorities must have more men, and it is equally essential that the food supply of the country should be maintained. Milkers and carters are especially needed.

Great care is taken by the Selection Committee of the corps to pass for training only women and girls of suitable physique and character likely to stick to work upon the land to do it well. The committee is also careful to make would-be farm workers realise the conditions to which they will be going, and what will be expected of them. An interim report just issued gives particulars of the work done by the corps. Most of its members are placed out after training with individual farmers, either singly, in pairs, or in larger numbers, every care being taken to ensure that girls are sent to suitable employers, and that the accommodation is adequate, though it may be rough. Leaders for squads of village women have also been sent out.

THE MOTHERLESS CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.

What Dr. Barnardo's Homes are Doing.

The allowance made by Government for a soldier's child is very low, even when there is a clever mother to make both ends meet. But when the mother dies, the unfortunate father, away in the trenches, has indeed a heart-rending problem to face, if he has no relations who will take care of his little ones. Unless he can find someone to take the children for what the Government allows—a sum which can scarcely provide their food, and certainly leaves no margin for clothes—he may be able to think of no refuge for them but the workhouse.

It should therefore be widely known that Dr. Barnardo's Homes receive the motherless children of soldiers, if they are really destitute, as well as children who have lost both parents. No destitute child is ever refused admittance to the homes.

There is no red tape and no voting in connection with the entry of children, and they do not even have to wait while investigations are being made. They are taken in first, then enquiries are put forth as to the financial position of relations. Should the relations be in a position to keep them they are released next morning; if not, the Government allowance is taken and the children are sent to the various homes round about London. Should the father never return these children will be kept in the homes until they are old enough to earn their own living.

There is a girls' village home at Barkingside, and few people know what a charming little village it is. There is Babies' Castle at Hawkshurst, the boys' Garden City a Woodford, and many other branches. Children are also boarded out with suitable foster parents. Thus a soldier may rest assured that even if he does not come back his children will be taken care of until they are of an age of discretion; they will be taught a trade, and will be sent into the fields of industry fully equipped.

Correspondence.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEWIVES AND THE INCOME-TAX.

Madam,—All trade profit surely consists in the difference between wholesale cost of buying and retail price of selling, and whether it is called surplus, profit, or dividend, is merely a juggling with words. If the small private tradesman, with all his struggling and responsibilities, has to pay Income-tax on this surplus, profit, or dividend, it is not made clear by Mrs. Catherine Webb why a number of co-operating traders should not equally do so, or else they are being allowed an unfair advantage over the single rival, who is represented as malicious for protesting against unequal competition. She tells us that the co-operators do not profit by dealing with each other, surely a superfluous statement, seeing that they profit in the usual way, trading with the wholesaler or manufacturer, who has also to pay his Income-tax. She does not even tell us that the co-operative housewives pay any capital into the business beyond paying the retail price, but they profit in the usual way of traders to the enormous extent of millions of capital, besides a turnover, as the *Herald* in July, 1916, told us, of 17 millions. She says that on an expenditure of £13 for groceries she received a "dividend" of 15s. 2d. or 1s. 2d. in the £—that is to say, that after all the charges on land, building, wages, &c., of the co-operative trading business have been met, she receives the respectable interest of 5⅛ per cent., which she says is not income, but the result of co-operating with other housewives in spending her income to the best advantage; whereas it is obviously the result of co-operating with other housewives in trading with the wholesaler, just as the private tradesman does. It is, in fact, her deposit interest on the retail price she has paid. Further, we must remember when she speaks of housewife-members, that as we are told, *ad nauseam*, the housekeeping money derived from a husband's wages is the property of the husband, and therefore the housewives are merely the nominees of the husbands, whose wages are not stated.

There is another point in the Co-operative Societies which also contributes to the "invariable result" of increasing wealth. I regret that being away from home I cannot give exact dates, but in an issue of the *Herald* of last July we were told of the women assistant grocers with a wage of 15s. a week who had replaced male assistants with 35s. a week, and the women asked for the same pay for the same work. But they were refused this claim on the ground that it would not be fair to pay them more than 15s. a week, because dressmakers and milliners were only paid 11s. a week. So that we see the working man can throw his Trades Union principles to the wind when his own profits, or surplus, or dividends, are in question, and can be as grasping and as arbitrary as the most "bloated" capitalist or employer whom he is so eloquent in denouncing, and fighting, in his own interests. Mrs. Webb tells us that by means of her vote she is able to influence the methods by which "her own shop" is conducted. It is deplorable, then, to think that women in the public business of life should be imitating men in building up their profits on the sweated wages of their poorer sisters, until these latter become strong enough to strike; indeed, we see that the Plymouth Co-operative Societies employees have struck. And with these facts before us the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Unions has the effrontery to claim that they shall settle the conditions of voteless women's labour after the war, the conditions of their very competitors in the labour market—truly a warning to us all.

Blanche Smyth-Pigott.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Madam,—I regret having, for once, to disagree with Mrs. Fawcett, whose level-headedness has always compelled my admiration; but I think she exaggerates the difficulties and dangers of compulsory notification in venereal disease. The fear lest it should lead to a practical re-institution of the C.D. Acts is almost unthinkable. That system has failed so miserably wherever it has been tried, that not even mere man could venture on it again. On that point, surely, doctors are agreed. That it would be impossible to segregate the innumerable victims of gonorrhœa I readily admit: nor do I suggest it. My object in making the disease notifiable is to strengthen the doctor's hands. He would be bound to report under the Australian system by number to the proper authorities, and he would be left free to warn the immediate relatives of the sufferer to take precautions. That the fear of this semi-publicity would drive some to seek relief from quacks is true; but surely law is worth little if it cannot strangle a quack! A more decent censorship of advertisements would do much. Besides, pain is the most potent fulcrum in the world, and if the salvarsan treatment, properly applied, does what is claimed for it, there is no fear but that the diseased will avail themselves of it, especially if we women cease from hiding our heads in the sand and speak openly of the gravest danger in the path of women and children.

It is these latter who are my only concern. Let those who err, suffer; but, so far as in us lies, not the innocent.

What I should like to see is a compulsory certificate of health on both sides before marriage could be legally contracted. The universality of its incidence would prevent such an enactment from being oppressive. It would be open to abuse, of course; but, for my part, I believe sufficiently in the integrity of the medical profession to feel sure that in the majority of cases they would do their duty quite fearlessly.

Of the value of educative methods I need hardly speak. It is simply outrageous that girls and boys should be allowed to grow up in ignorance of their own bodies, their own duties. The brides of my generation in the upper and middle classes went, as a rule, to their husbands absolutely ignorant of the responsibilities they had undertaken solemnly before God. Who can defend this?

And even now, even in a congregation of women only, the mere mention of venereal disease—a subject of such untold importance to every woman who is, who may be, who has been a mother—is sufficient to make a large number, a very large number, turn away in uncomfortable resentment.

The women have got to get rid of this. We have to refuse any longer to wear the fig-leaf which our first ancestors are said to have adopted. Wherefore? To hide their own misdeeds!

Flora Annie Steel.

A WORKERS' HOME FOR ADOPTED CHILDREN.

MADAM,—There must be many educated gentlewomen earning their own living as writers, artists, secretaries, &c., who have reached an age when it is unlikely that they will ever marry, and who feel the loss of all family life very deeply. They are unable to afford a home of their own and to adopt a child as many of them would like to do, and as they find the other guests in boarding-houses usually uncongenial, they have no resort but the one-sided, if otherwise excellent, hostel for women only, and have no outlet for their natural mother-love.

I should like to suggest that a hostel for professional women run in connection with a home for orphan or motherless children might bring happiness to many lives. Each resident might take special interest in one child, be its "aunt," and, in some cases, pay for its maintenance, or, at any rate, dress it and, perhaps, take it away for its holidays, and then she would feel that she had some young child to love, to help and guide, and life would cease to be lonely.

There are a number of children admitted to orphanages and other institutions who are of gentle birth and to whom a home of this kind, with its more human relationships, would make a much better upbringing. Also, as most of the girls would have to earn their own living when they grew up, the help and advice of an experienced woman would be of great value to them.

To turn to practical details. Such a hostel had probably better be started for about twenty or thirty women, and the same number of children. Two big, old-fashioned houses adjoining in some healthy district near a Tube for the older residents, and a good high school for the younger, could be taken and adapted. The matron in charge would have to be both efficient and tactful, to see that the "aunts'" influence was always a good one, and that some children were not getting over-mothered and spoilt and others neglected.

Separate houses would insure quiet for those residents whose work required it, while it would be easy to arrange that those who had time and wished to be as much as possible with the children could assist with home work, bathing and dressing, &c. I would suggest an age limit for the little girls of 4-16 (infants would need a larger and more expensive staff), and of 30-50 for the "aunts." It might be possible to include war widows with one girl who had to undertake some work and did not want to be separated from their child.

I should be very glad if any of your readers would voice their opinions on the above suggestion, and more than delighted if any would feel inclined to help to start such a scheme. JEANNETTE L. FRANKLIN.

32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

ECONOMY.

MADAM,—While agreeing with the sensible letters of Katharine Johnson and another recent correspondent as to the wisdom of making one's own clothes, especially as to the restfulness of planning out dresses and hats (which need never be actually purchased!) I should like to add a further suggestion how to save. Why only one meatless day a week? Why not six, or even seven? It is extraordinary how much ignorance still prevails as to the necessity for meat-eating, as shown by the fact that the recent Commission recommended its one meatless day only for those *not* engaged in hard manual labour, and this despite the wide adoption of reform diet since the Government's first appeal for economy in meat. With abundance of cereals and pulse, all capable of being tastily cooked, the use of meat is a superfluity, as thousands of hard-working men and women, to say nothing of the strongest animals in the world, prove. With scrag of mution at 1s. 5d. per pound, and lentils at 4d., the saving is obvious. Two active women living together found on looking back at the first nine months of 1915 that they had, without any effort, attained the ideal of 6d. a day each, and, even now, in this year of disgrace in the matter of food prices, the cost is a fraction under 8d. If people want money for War Loans or anything else, that is the way to get it.

Cheltenham. T. M.

MADAM,—I cannot refrain from writing a few lines on the scarcity of sugar in answer to your correspondent, N. Wallace, of the British Women's Patriotic League, in the hope that the League may pass yet another resolution on sugar.

While I am in entire agreement with her in regard to the extravagant use of sugar, or any other commodity for that matter, I would like to emphasise the fact that the amount of sugar used for sweets and iced cakes is infinitesimally small in comparison with the enormous quantities used, I believe, still without Government restriction, in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, which is not only extravagant, but absolutely harmful to the health and good work of all who consume it, and handicaps the unborn generations.

When one realises the necessity of sugar, especially to child life, it is a national disgrace, which the women of the country should fight with all their might; that more sugar is used in the manufacture of beer, &c., than is consumed by the whole of the British Army, and not only limits the quantity of sugar, but forces up the price of sugar and other goods.

One cannot help wondering who are the persons who own such a great interest in the drink traffic that their selfish, individual interests are placed before the good of the country, for not only does the drink deprive the poor of a necessary food, but it deprives the country of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men, 30,000,000 tons of shipping capacity annually, and half-a-million of money daily, all of which are being so eagerly called for by the Government at the present time.

F. ISABEL M. DEVERELL.

A FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

MADAM,—It has often struck one who supports the woman's movement that it would be good policy to be critical of those women who do the cause great harm. Male opponents, of course, fix their attention there, and even forget, or ignore, the much larger class of the emancipated and their perfections. You are probably ready to admit that the traitors in the camp are no small body, albeit unconscious as the treachery may be. Petty jealousies among the war-workers, idiosyncrasies in the women superintendents, we want to see less now.

I suggest that THE COMMON CAUSE should openly criticise these failings. Such honesty would discomfort your opponents, as well as act as a warning to these delinquents, who make things extraordinarily trying in some of the centres of war-work. A MALE SUPPORTER.

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Helen Wright.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

We deeply regret to record the death of Miss Gertrude Emma Mosely, secretary of the Kentish Federation, and one of the founders of the Tunbridge Wells Women's Suffrage Society. Miss Mosely, in spite of failing health, took a deep and unflagging interest in Suffrage work, which ended only with her death.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1916	34	15	3
Received from November 6th to November 11th, 1916 :—			
Subscriptions.			
Mrs. Hermon	2	2	0
Mrs. E. Harrington		5	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Aberystwyth W.S.S.		12	6
General Service Fund Donations.			
Aberystwyth W.S.S.		17	6
Miss E. A. Dangerfield	1	0	0
Mrs. E. M. Taylor		10	0
Warwick and Leamington W.S.S. Jumble Sale	12	0	0
East Grinstead W.S.S. Jumble Sale	25	9	8
Guildford and District W.S.S. Jumble Sale	5	5	0
Miss B. F. Lovibond	1	1	0
Miss M. A. Hattersley	1	0	0
Mr. T. Tindle Anderson, Jun....	1	0	0
Received for Scottish Women's Hospitals	3	3	0
	£89	0	11

IMPORTANT.

Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.

Cheques should be crossed.

Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered.

If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary, or to Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

A new member writes :—"Since the war . . . the National Union has shown men what organised women *can* accomplish for the good of their country. Hence my admiration and wish to become a member."

THE MILLICENT FAWCETT HOSPITAL UNITS.

Mrs. Elborough has promised to speak on her experiences and our work in Russia at Reading, Blackheath, Dartford, Bedford, Bexhill, Portsmouth, Woburn Sands, Goldsmith's Institute, Coventry, and Reading, but still has a few dates free before her return to Russia on December 9th. She is also working hard for the Russian Units Stall at the Christmas Sale of the United Suffragists, at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, December 2nd, 3.0 to 9.0. Articles for the stall should be sent to her (or to Mrs. Alys Russell) at Headquarters by December 1st. The sale will be opened by Lady Forbes-Robertson, and will be a very attractive one, with delightful side-shows and an invisible string band. The entrance tickets are only 6d., if bought beforehand, or 7d. if bought at the door. The Common Cause will be on sale, and it is much hoped that members of the National Union will rally to this distinctively Suffrage sale, and help the Millicent Fawcett Hospitals by buying articles from the Russian Units stall.

Forty-First List.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	9,027	15	3
An American Friend, per Miss Edith C. Wilson	20	0	0
Mrs. Urwick	25	0	0
Miss M. H. Meade...	1	0	0
Bergmann-Osterberg Institute, Mrs. Russell's fee for speaking	1	1	0
Hermann Bros.	1	1	0
Miss M. H. Hamilton	1	0	0
Schebsman Bell & Sons	5	5	0
The Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank	10	10	0
Mrs. Auerbach	1	1	0
Griffiths Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd.	1	1	0
Huddersfield W.S.S. (West Riding Federation) Jumble Sale	8	0	0
Miss D. L. Bakewell	1	0	0
Mr. D. B. Gellibrand, per Mrs. Elborough	5	5	0
	£9,108	19	3

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "London County & Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

WITH THE LONDON UNITS.

A cable has been received this week from Dr. Elsie Inglis saying that she is very busy with Dr. Potter, Dr. Corbett, and the Staff at Braila. The transport companies and Dr. Chesney are at Saltunna with the Field Hospitals. Miss Henderson, the Administrator, is at Galatz arranging for equipment.

Last week, through Mr. Matheson Lang's generosity, a substantial sum was added to the funds from the proceeds of the first night performance of "Buxell."

On November 30th, at 3 p.m., there will be an excellent concert given at 1A Holland Park (by kind permission of Miss Mabel Holland) for the benefit of the London Units.

Tickets, 10s. and 5s. each, to be obtained from Mrs. Flinders Petrie, Honorary Secretary of Scottish Women's Hospitals, 8, Well Road, Hampstead, N.W.

To Every Secretary of Every Society.

Do you often find that you want, in these great stirring days, the case for Women's Suffrage put in a clear, simple, and popular form for new readers, and for the public outside, so that he who runs may read the "signs of the times"?

The Common Cause is endeavouring to do this for you, in convenient form, in

A SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED NUMBER FOR DECEMBER 8th.

This number will contain among other articles :—

A SURVEY OF WOMEN'S WORK DURING THE WAR.

[A short history, with illustrations, of "How Women have trained to serve the country, replacing the men who have gone to the war."]

Special pages on :—

What the Vote will enable us to do.
What the Municipal Vote has done, etc.

We have so many letters asking for a special number on these lines that we have decided to bring this out **If We Have Sufficient Support.**

Postscript by the Manager.—It is necessary, however, on account of the heavy expense of such an issue that Secretaries should let us know, at the earliest possible moment, for how many copies their Societies will make themselves responsible. Write to the Manager, C.C., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

HOW TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

Now is the time for a little systematic reading. It is easy to read a number of books about the war or about the European situation, and yet to find, in the end, that while "books repeat each other," there are big blanks left which one hardly knows how to fill.

Until quite recently it was impossible to obtain any history of European nations brought up to date, and students had to pick their material out of biographies and newspaper files. The Council for the Study of International Relations, under the presidency of Lord Bryce, has come to our aid with a list of books and pamphlets on modern history, a cheap atlas (for eighteen-pence), and some clear and excellent maps. In some cases the Council supplies a special book, in others a special cheap edition of a book to members of study circles. *The Introduction to the Study of International Relations* contains a general survey of the subject, including a chapter by the Editor of *The Round Table* on "Political Relations between Advanced and Backward Peoples." Copies of *The War and Democracy* are also offered at a reduced price to groups of readers and members. Another invaluable book is *International Finance*, by Mr. Hartley Withers, who has the art of making complex and technical finance matters intelligible and even entertaining.

Among the pamphlets, some of which have been already received by The Common Cause, are chapters of Serbian, Italian, and Bohemian history, and a general statement by Professor Masaryk, of *The Problem of Small Nations in the European Crisis.*

The complete list of books and pamphlets, with outline study schemes for those who wish to have courses of reading planned for them, or to form "study circles," can be obtained from the Council for the Study of International Relations, 1, Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

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MEMBERS OF THE OUT-GOING COMMITTEE.

THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.—Executive Committee N.U.W.S.S. President Travellers' Aid Society. Special qualifications: Untiring zeal in the cause of Women's Suffrage, with special opportunities of promoting it.

THE HON. MRS. SPENCER CRAVES.—President Paddington Women's Local Government Association. On Board and House Committee of South London Hospital for Women. President Radcliffe and Whitefield Society for Women's Suffrage; Chairman Whitechapel C.O.S. Pensions Committee; South Paddington L.S.W.S. Committee. No political organisation. Devoted worker for L.S.W.S.

MISS NOELINE BAKER.—Hon. Sec. of the Guildford Society, N.U.W.S.S., 1910-1913. County Hon. Sec. Surrey, Sussex and Hants N.U.W.S.S. Federation. Hon. Sec. Surrey Women's County Committee for Agriculture. Organised the first Sweated Industries Exhibition held in connection with a Suffrage society, 1911. On the outbreak of war helped to organise the "Women's Service" scheme of the London Society and took charge for three months of an important department in the office.

THE COUNTESS BRASSEY.—Treasurer National Food Fund. Vice-President East Grinstead Division British Red Cross. Started depôt of the War Library at Alexandria. Chairman of General Committee of London Units of Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MISS DUNLOP.—History Honours, Girton College, Cambridge. D.Sc. (Economics) London University. Author of "Leaves from a Cambridge Note-Book," "English Apprenticeship and Child-Labour," "The Farm Labourer." Late Organising Secretary of the Younger Suffragists. Hon. Treasurer Eastern Counties Federation W.S.S. Acted as Hon. Sec. at the Society's Clearing House at Holborn Town Hall when war began; then organiser to Hammersmith Borough Council Belgian Relief Committee. In 1916 became supervisor Standon Women's Agricultural War Service.

MRS. FLINDERS PETRIE.—Social work of all kinds since 1887. Organiser and Hon. Sec. for "British School of Archæology in Egypt," and Hon. Sec. London Units Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MRS. FRANKLIN.—Chairman S. Paddington L.S.W.S. Committee, Deputy President North Paddington Women's Local Government Association, member of Committee of Daneswood Sanatorium for Consumption, Medical Aid Society for Necessitous Gentlewomen, Goudhurst Nursing Association and Spotted Dog Women's War Club.

MRS. EDMUND GARRETT.—Member of N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee. Editor of "The Common Cause."

MISS T. COSSE.—Educated Newnham College. Member of L.S.W.S. Executive Committee since May, 1914. From outbreak of war has worked for "Women's Service" and for Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MISS E. HILL.—P.L.G. Wandsworth Union for nine years. President Wandsworth W.L.A., Manager L.C.C. schools, Member House Committee South London Hospital for Women, speaker on Women's Suffrage, Joint Hon. Sec. Wandsworth Branch of L.S.W.S. Associate scheme started in Wandsworth by the Misses Hill, 1898, and suffrage work continued in the constituency ever since.

MRS. KINNELL.—Director of Santa Gertrudis Co., London and Mexico, Vice-Chairman St. George's (Hanover Square) Local Committee L.S.W.S. and active worker and member of Committees for London Units of Scottish Women's Hospitals, Indigent Gentlewomen and Auxiliary Hospitals.

MISS LOWNDES.—Organised Decorations and Banners for most important N.U. Demonstrations. Founder of "The Englishwoman" and member of Editorial Committee. Organiser of the L.S.W.S. classes for oxy-acetylene welding and elementary engineering and glass-blowing.

MISS O'MALLEY.—1906-1908 worked for Oxford Women's Suffrage Society; 1910-1916 active worker L.S.W.S; 1911-13 and 1915-16 member of N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee; member of L.S.W.S. Executive Committee since 1911; Hon. Sec. Hampstead Committee L.S.W.S. 1911-1913 Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S. Literature Committee; member of Committee of London Units Scottish Women's Hospitals. Doing work for Workers' Educational Association.

MISS PALLISER.—Formerly Secretary for L.S.W.S., Secretary of N.U.W.S.S. at its foundation. Chairman Executive Committee of London Units of Scottish Women's Hospitals. No political association.

MISS R. SMITH.—Hon. Sec. London Branch and Branch Representative on Executive Committee N.U.W.W.; Hon. Sec. Westminster War Pensions Committee; Hon. Treasurer Westminster Women's Local Government Association; Publications Committee, Women's Industrial Council; Member of L.S.W.S. Executive Committee for many years; Member St. George's (Hanover Square) L.S.W.S. Committee. No party organsation.

MRS. SQUIRE SPRIGGE.—For many years an active member of L.S.W.S. Keenly interested in various forms of social work, especially in question of special schools under L.C.C.; Manager of Fulham Group of Special Schools; and Chairman and ex-Hon. Sec. Care Committee, Ackmar Road School for Deaf Children. No party organisation.

MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY.—Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., elected June, 1915, and February, 1916. Temporary Hon. Sec. L.S.W.S. May to August, 1916. Newnham College. Toured U.S.A. with Rev. Anna Shaw, 1908 and 1910. At one time Hon. Sec. to Cambridge University W.S.S. and Treasurer to Younger Suffragists.

MISS HELEN WARD.—LL.A. S. Andrews University; four years Bursar S. Michaels, Bognor; eight years school lecturer in History, and Literature, etc.; seven years Treasurer Margaret Clarke Rest Fund; sometime Apprenticeship Committee, Brighton; Executive Committee Women's International League; private member Union of Democratic Control; member Volunteer Motor Mobilisation Corps (for wounded soldiers); Chairman, Beaconsfield N.U.W.S.S. Society. N.U. delegate to N.U.W.W. Council. Executive Committee Scottish Women's Hospitals (London Units). No party.

NON-MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

MRS. BERTRAM.—Ten years member of Marylebone Workhouse Girls' Aid Committee; over 10 years Organiser for L.S.W.S. Devoted worker for Suffrage.

MISS CLOUGH.—Vice-Principal Newnham College, Cambridge; member of N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee; Acting Hon. Secretary to L.S.W.S. since August, 1916; member of Executive Committee of Cambridge N.U.W.S.S. Society; President of New Forest N.U. Society.

MISS EDITH DIMOCK.—Seven years Assistant Secretary M.A.B.Y.S.; Secretary of Travellers' Aid Society at its formation; sometime Hon. Sec. to N.U.W.S.S., and for many years member of its Executive Committee. Many years member of L.S.W.S. Executive Committee. No party organisation.

MISS EUSTACE.—At one time Secretary to Wokingham Women's Suffrage Society. Has served on Committees of Ascot, Bracknell, and Reading Women's Suffrage Societies. Since war worked as Hon. Organiser to Central Committee for Women's Employment and to Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, and Hon. Secretary to the "Alliance Francaise" in East Berks. Acting Hon. Parliamentary Sec. N.U.W.S.S.

MRS. FERGUSON.—Active worker for Suffrage for over 15 years. Member of S. Pancras and Holborn L.S.W.S. Committee for seven years; member of Kingston N.U. Society Committee; member of Women's Municipal Party.

MISS KEMPSON.—Registrar of Women Students and Head of Women's Section S.W. Polytechnic; formerly Sub-Warden Hall of Residence for Women Students, Manchester University, and then at Aberystwith College; member of Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment Association Committee, Chelsea Day Nursery Committee, Chelsea Branch W.L.G.A. Committee, and Women's Training Committee of the Education Reform Council.

For "The Common Cause."

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	532	16	4
West Bromwich W.S.S. ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Spriggs		5	0
Miss Ruby Saint		5	0
Miss C. Leadley Brown		3	6
	£534	9	10

"I think THE COMMON CAUSE in the breadth of its outlook is far ahead of any of the women's papers I have read."

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	137,470	18	5
Munro & Co., Ltd. (£3 1s.), Teller of Bank (2s. 6d.), Miss Pennington (10s.) (Royaumont), (10s.) (Serbia), (10s.) (Salonika), *Employees Messrs. MacTaggart, Scott & Co. (£1 16s. 10d.), further don. (£1 16s. 9d.), Employees Scottish Motor Traction Co. (£9 18s. 3d.), Miss Horsburgh (£1 1s.)	22	8	4
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winkler	2	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Richards, Ltd., per Miss Bury	10	0	0
*Employees of Highland Railway Co., Loco., Carriage, and Waggon Dept., per Miss Bury	5	7	6
*Miss J. M. Barker	10	0	0
Per Miss Margaret D. Hogg, Hon. Treas., Strone Women's Guild	1	0	0
*Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10	10	0
Mrs. Crier, per Miss Pagan and Mrs. Aldridge (Serbia) ...		5	0
Per A. Annand, Esq.: Proceeds of Edith Cavell X-Ray Car Tour—Inverness collection (£12 0s. 11d), Nairn (£18 13s. 1d.)	30	14	0
Mrs. Allan Weir	1	0	0
*Employees Messrs. James Dawson & Co., per W. Jollie, Esq., Manager	1	11	8
Employees Messrs. Smith, Laing & Co.	4	8	9
Miss McMorland	2	2	0
Per Mrs. Hicks, Hon. Treas., Bristol W.S.S.: October collection Totterdown Branch, per Mrs. Martin (3s. 6d.), Miss Baker (10s.), Mrs. Taylor (3s.)		16	6
Miss Galloway (Serbia) ...		5	0
Lady Crofton	1	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Perth Co-operative Coal Society ...		10	0
*Per Miss Craigie: "Kossovo Day" collection by Pupils of Thornhill P. School, Perthshire	1	1	0
Per A. Smith, Esq.: Proceeds of Edith Cavell Car Tour—Huntly (£5 0s. 10d.), Inverurie (£10)	23	17	9
A. Bisset Thom, Esq. (Royaumont)	1	1	0
Mrs. R. Schaw Millier	10	0	0
*Per Mrs. Duff, Hon. Treas., Newcastle-on-Tyne Com. for S.W.H.: Miss Hunter	10	0	0
*Per Miss Lennox, Matron Bideford Hospital: Proceeds of Sale, to complete "Bideford Hospital" bed 2nd year (Corsica)	36	10	0
	£137,636	16	11

* Denotes further donations.

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, begs once more to thank all those who have helped, and are helping, and will gratefully receive further donations to help to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Mrs. Laurie would again bring before the notice of the many friends of the Hospitals the urgent need for further assistance. The demands upon our resources are very great at the present time. The severe fighting on the Serbian frontier will entail our Units being kept up to their full strength, and the additional beds at Abbaye de Royaumont and the Girton and Newnham Unit mean much larger staffs required.

Motor cars, ambulances, and lorries are also urgently needed.

[Owing to pressure on our space we are unable to publish the remainder of the List of Donations, bringing the total up to £139,105 6s. 11d.]

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Entente" (Royaumont) (further six months)	Misses Wishart, Strathearn, Kirkcaldy.
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"Helen Cargill Todd" (Dr. Bennett's Unit) (one year)	Mr. and Mrs. George Todd, per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee for S.W.H.
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Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, per Mrs. Swan, per Miss Morrison.

Staff of St. Rollox Locomotive, Caledonian Rly., per Miss Morrisoh.

Per Miss Lennox, Matron, Bideford Hospital, proceeds of Sale.

LONDON UNITS OF THE N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	17,091	3	2
Anonymous	2	17	6
Anderson, G., Esq.	4	0	0
Anonymous		2	0
Alexander, Miss M. J.	2	0	0
Antrim, Lady	5	0	0
Anonymous		5	0
A Cripple		4	0
Anonymous		2	6
Atkinson, Mrs. G. F.	1	0	0
Acland, The Hon. Lady	1	1	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
All Saints Church (Speke) Collection	13	4	0
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A. C. B.	1	1	0
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Astley, Miss	5	0	0
A. M. Y.	3	3	0
Bibby, J., Esq.	10	10	0
Bardsley, Miss		2	6
Bruce, Mrs.	5	0	0
Biggs, Miss M.		10	0
Bathurst, Mrs. F. M.	1	0	0
Black, Miss	1	0	0
Blackett, Mrs. G.	1	1	0
Bosanquet, Mr. and Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Bonsfield, Miss	1	1	0
Bethune, Mrs.	3	0	0
Barton, Miss E.	1	0	0
Blair, Mrs. A. M.	5	0	0
Bardsley, Mrs.	20	0	0
Bullard, Mrs.	1	1	0
Brooke, Mrs. and Miss	2	0	0
Beechey, Mrs. St. Vincent ...	5	0	0
Bliss, Sir H.	5	0	0
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Bowden, Miss D.		10	0
Berque, Lady	2	0	0
Baynes, Miss	3	0	0
Beale, Sir W. P.	10	0	0
Barrow, Mrs.	2	2	0
Birkbeck, Mrs. H.	4	10	0
Beck, Mr. and Mrs.	10	0	0
Bull, Mrs.		10	0
Bush, Miss	2	0	0
Brant, Commander and Mrs. ...	1	1	0
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"Bonaventura"		10	0
Miss Briant's Meeting, per Miss Curwen	1	17	0
Cambridge W.S. Society ...	1	15	0
Campbell, Miss	5	5	0
Carroll, Mrs. A.	2	0	0
Courtauld, Miss C.	30	0	0
Courtauld, Miss S. Renée ...	10	0	0
Craig, Mrs. E.	10	0	0
Clarke, Miss E.		5	0
Chelsea Bed	25	0	0
Combes, Mrs. A.	2	2	0
Crossley, Mrs.	10	10	0
Constantine, Miss H.	2	2	0
Cather, The Rev. C. S.	1	0	0
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Chilton, Miss E.	2	2	0
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Cooper, Miss M. E.	2	2	0
Campbell, I. R., Esq.	2	2	0
Crosfield, Lady	10	10	0
Cholmeley, L. C., Esq.	2	10	0
Cooper, Mrs.	3	3	0
Campbell, Mrs.	20	0	0
C. G. H.	1	1	0
Crowdy, Miss R.	1	0	0
Clegg, Alexr., Esq.	5	0	0
Calkin, Mrs. H. B.	2	2	0
Cunningham, Mrs. Hugh ...	2	2	0
Cooper, Mrs. A. S. White ...	1	1	0
Cross, Miss Senior		5	0
Cranfield, Mrs.	10	10	0
Chance, Sir William	5	0	0
Curtis, W. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Cowdray, Lord	100	0	0
Crane, The Misses...	1	0	0
Clarke, Miss M.	1	0	0
Cunningham, C. B. George, Esq.	1	1	0
Curties, A. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Cochrane, Commander M. ...	2	2	0
Coltman, Miss A.	5	5	0
Carter, Mr.	1	0	0
Dalton, Miss A. L.	15	0	0
Devey, Miss	1	0	0
Davey, The Lady	2	2	0
Dowson, J. Emerson, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Debenham, E., Esq.	50	0	0
Daniell, Mrs.	2	0	0
Dickson, Miss H. M.	2	0	0
Danavall, Mrs.	10	0	0
Donton, Miss Isabel	1	1	0
Dallaway, Miss	1	1	0
Du Boulay, Mrs.	1	0	0
Dundee Women's Suffrage Society	29	1	6
Edwards, Miss Ella		15	0
Evans, Miss Audrey	2	0	0
Ellis, Miss	1	1	0
Echalaz, Mrs. M. H.	5	0	0
Evans, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Eves, Mrs.	2	2	0
Erskine, Mrs. R.		10	0
Elworthy, Miss	10	0	0
Eve, Miss C. M.	5	0	0
Edis, A., Esq.	1	0	0
Edgar, Mrs.	1	0	0
F. W. H.	25	0	0
Per Miss Wilkie, Pupils of Miss French Scott		6	0
Flood, Mrs.	2	0	0
Fitz-Gibbon, Mrs. R.		2	6
Fuller, Mrs. J.	3	0	0
Fallowfield-Cooper, Mrs. ...	2	2	0
Footner, The Misses	1	0	0
Fitzgerald, Mrs.	2	2	0
Fortune, Miss	1	0	0
Freeman, K. C. G. M., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Farquhar, Misses I. and H. ...	5	0	0
Field, C. H. Morris, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Floyd, Miss L.	2	0	0
Farrow, Mrs.	1	1	0
Field, Miss	2	0	0
Field, The Hon. Mrs.	3	0	0
Ferguson, Mrs. Munro	5	0	0
Field, Miss H.	2	0	0
Greg, The Misses	10	0	0
George, Mrs.	10	0	0
Gamble, Mrs.		10	0
Gardiner, Messrs. W. G. and F.	21	0	0
Grosspelius, Mrs.	2	2	0
Galbraith, Mrs.	2	2	0
Grant, Miss	2	2	0
Gosling, Lady V.	1	1	0
Goss, Miss F. C.		10	0
Goodbody, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Goodbody, Miss	3	0	0
Goodbody, Miss H.	1	0	0
Gladstone, Mrs. W. H. D. ...	1	0	0
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Gayner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. ...	2	2	0
Gaskell, G. Penn, Esq.	1	1	0
Greg, Miss K. H.	5	0	0
Greenfield, Mrs. Hume	2	0	0
Gask, Miss P. C.	1	1	0
Glyn, The Rev. A. P.	1	1	0
Hue Williams, F., Esq.	2	2	0
Hope, Miss	2	0	0
Hankey, Mrs. B.	5	0	0
Per Mrs. Harvey, Collection at Meeting	1	0	0
Hanky, Mrs.	2	2	0
Hill, Mrs. A.		10	0
Hinde, Mrs.		5	0
Hamilton, Mrs. M. S.	5	0	0
Hardwick, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hastings, Graham, Esq.	5	0	0
Howard, R. L., Esq.	1	0	0
H. M. N.	5	0	0
H. M. B.	5	0	0
Hudson, W. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Harrogate College Meeting, per Miss Curwen	12	10	0
Hudson, Miss H. P.	7	10	0
Harrington, Miss A. C.		2	6
Inglis, Mrs.	5	0	0
Ince, Miss B.	1	1	0
Innes, Miss	1	1	0
Jennings, Miss L.		10	0
Jones, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Johnson, Miss A.	2	2	0
Johnston, Mrs.	15	0	0
Jones, Mrs.	5	0	0
James, Mrs. Bernard	2	2	0
Jex Blake, Miss L. E.	3	0	0
Jex Blake, Mrs.	10	0	0
Johnson, Mrs. S. H.	1	1	0
Jalland, Mr. and Mrs.	4	0	0
James, The Misses Boucher ...	2	0	0
Janson, Miss I.	1	1	0
Kent, Miss A.	5	0	0
King, Mrs. A. W.	1	1	0
Kilgour, Miss M.	5	0	0
Kaye, Mrs. E.	5	0	0
King, Miss H.		10	0
Knowles, Miss		5	0
Kossovo Day Fund	250	0	0
K. K.		10	0
Le Lacheur, Miss D. de J. ...	53	0	0
Logan, Miss F. C.		10	0
Mowe, Mrs. and Miss	10	0	0
Lumsden, Miss Mary	50	0	0
Lawes, F. L., Esq.	1	1	0
Lane, Mrs. A. L.	1	0	0
Larmint, Mrs. T.	10	0	0
Lowndes, Maj.-Gen., and Miss	30	0	0
Laffan, The Rev. F. S.	25	0	0
Lee, C. E., Esq.		10	0
Lucas, Mrs. W.	3	3	0
Leonard, C. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Loch, Miss E. M.		2	6
Longridge, R. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Lupton, Mrs.	5	0	0
M. H.	1	0	0
Musgrewe, Miss F....	10	0	0
Meyer, Miss M.	5	0	0
Marshall, Miss		5	0
Mellins, Robt., Esq.	1	1	0
MacGregor, Capt. R.	5	0	0
Mellersh, Miss E. A.	1	1	0
McLennan, The Misses	10	0	0
Manklewis, F. J., Esq.	4	0	0
Morris, R. T., Esq.	50	0	0
Mills, Miss E. K.		10	0
Murray, Prof. and Lady May...	5	0	0
Montgomery, Mrs.		5	0
Murphy, Mrs.	10	0	0
Milnes, Mrs.	3	3	0
Mallam, Miss M.		10	0
Mason, Mrs. F.	1	0	0
Mackie, Mrs., and Friends ...	2	0	0
Martyn, Mrs. N.		5	0
Musgrave, Miss F. S.	4	4	0
Macandrew, Miss K	1	0	0
Maxwell, Miss	5	0	0
Michels, Miss M. C.		10	0
Milnes, Miss F.	1	1	0
Milnes, Miss A.	1	1	0
MacLaren, Miss S. R.	2	0	0
M. B. G.	2	2	0
Mander, Miss J. S.		10	0
Master, Mrs.	1	1	0
Margetson, Stewart, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Moore, C. E., Esq....		2	0
McAllister, W., Esq.		10	0
Matthew, C. G., R.N. Fleet Surgeon		1	0
Maw, Miss Mary	1	1	0
Madge Niel Fraser Ambulance	215	12	5
Newcombe, Miss B.	3	3	0
Nichols, Miss	5	0	0
Nash, R. W., Esq.	5	5	0
Nash, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
Normandy Club Collection ...	1	0	0
O'Maley, Miss I.		10	0
Oakeley, Miss	1	1	0
Percival, Misses C. and E ...	1	10	0
Prestwick, Miss K.	1	0	0
Prideaux, Miss F.	1	0	0
Pollock, Miss E. M.	5	5	0
Parry, Miss G.		10	0
Pringle, Lieut.-Col.	1	1	0
Place, Mrs.	1	0	0
Prideaux-Brune, The Hon. Mrs.	2	2	0
Pilkington, Mrs. R.	5	0	0
Parkin, Mrs.	1	1	0
Palmer, Miss Helen	5	0	0
Power, J. Danvers, Esq.... ...	1	1	0
Parr, H. B., Esq.	25	0	0
Potter, Mrs.	5	0	0
Pollard, Miss		10	0
Quexley, Miss		5	0
Ross, Miss E.	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Rendel	3	0	0
Runall, G. W., Esq.		10	0
Rendell, J. M., Esq.	20	0	0
Read, Miss J.		10	0
Russell, Mrs.	3	0	0
Rendell, Sir A. M., K.C.I.E ...	10	0	0
Robb, Miss	1	0	0
Rowett, Mr. and Mrs.	3	3	0
Rorke, Miss	1	0	0
Russell, The Misses	2	2	0
Sterling, Major	5	0	0
Sutton, Misses F. and J. ...		6	0
Savery, Mrs.	5	0	0
Skelton, Miss E. D.	1	0	0
Scott, Miss Macmillan	4	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives, Paddington Club		8	5
Smith, Mrs. W. R.	10	0	0
Sharpe, The Misses	2	0	0
Swinnerton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Salt, Lady	1	1	0
S. N. B.	5	0	0
Smith, Miss H.	5	0	0
Sing, The Rev. E.	1	0	0
Sing, Mrs.		10	0
Saint, Mrs.	1	0	0
Smith, Miss Margery	2	0	0
Steele, The Misses	4	7	0
Slack, The Misses	2	0	0
Per Mrs. Oliver Strachey ...		8	7
Scott, The Rev. A. N.	5	0	0
Sharpe, Miss E.	1	0	0
Sturgeon, Alfred, Esq.		10	0
Steeatfield, The Rev. G. S. ...	1	0	0
Samuelson, Herbert, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Shove, Miss E.	1	1	0
Sheffield, Miss E.	1	1	0
Somerville-Large, Mrs.	2	0	0
Scott, Miss M.	1	1	0
Sadler, Miss A.	2	0	0
Schuster, Mrs. E.	5	0	0
Samuelson, Francis, Esq. ...	500	0	0
Smith, A. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Smith, Miss J.		10	6
Sutton, Miss A. R.	1	1	0
The Seaford Parish Church Working Party	1	10	0
Schwann, Mrs.	5	0	0
Schwann, E., Esq. (2nd Lieut.)	1	1	0
Stracey, Mrs. Gilbert	10	0	0
Strange, Miss H. E.	3	0	0
Stewart, The Misses	5	0	0
Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Frank ...	1	1	0
Swan, Lady	1	1	0
Seymour, Miss G.	1	1	0
Spicer, Miss H.	10	0	0
Stevenson, R. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Scott, Mrs. M.	2	0	0
Tye, Ernest, Esq.	2	2	0
Templeton, Mr. & Mrs. Clement	1	0	0
Trotman, Miss A. M.	1	0	0
Turner, Mrs. J. S.	2	0	0
Treen-Hunt, Miss K.	1	0	0
Thomson, Miss St. Clarir ...	1	1	0
Tozer, Mrs. Howard	1	1	0
Turner, The Rev. R. S.	1	0	0
Tod, Mrs.	5	0	0
Thompson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Todd, A., Esq.	2	2	0
Tennant, Mrs.	5	0	0
Theobald, K. C., Esq.	2	2	0
Tait, Mrs. E. C.	1	1	0
Van Raalte, Mrs. C.	100	0	0
Vizard, Arthur, Esq.	2	2	0
Worthington, Mrs.	1	0	0
Watson, Miss	5	0	0
Woodd, Mrs. Laurance	1	1	0
Wickham, Miss	3	0	0
Wedgwood, Mrs. Clement ...	10	0	0
Wickham, Miss C.	5	0	0
Walker, Miss M. J.	5	0	0
Wolseley, Dr.	2	2	0
Wood, Miss	1	10	0
Wade, Miss	1	1	0
Wright, Mrs.		10	0
Wemyss, The Countess of ...	2	0	0
Whyte, Miss E. J.		5	0
Williams, Mrs. Theodore ...	100	0	0
Wallace, Miss	5	5	0
Webb, Miss Lina		10	0
Wood, Mrs. J. Greig	1	1	0
Williams, Mrs. R. D. G. ...	1	0	0
Wedgwood, Mrs. Ralph	5	0	0
Wrenbury, The Rt. Hon. Lord	5	5	0
Ward, Mrs.	1	1	0
Walker, Miss L. B.	1	0	0
Webster, Mrs. A.	5	0	0
Williams, Rev. S. Z.		10	0
Wickes, Miss A.		2	6
Warren, Mrs. G. S.	10	0	0
Wetherall, H. N., Esq.	2	0	0
Wetherall, Vernon, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Yarrow, Sir Alfred	80	0	0
York, Mrs.	5	0	0
	£20,591	1	1

The London Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals urgently needs subscriptions for the maintenance of the two Field Hospitals and motor transport section which have lately been sent to the Rumanian front. Contributions should be sent to the Joint Treasurers: The Lady Cowdray, and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Scottish Women's Hospitals, 58, Victoria Street, London.

MRS. FAWCETT'S TOUR IN S.W. FEDERATION.

A most successful meeting was held at the Bamfield Hall, Exeter, on October 6th, at which Miss Montgomery presided. Mrs. Fawcett gave a most interesting account of the work of the National Union since the outbreak of war.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Walker King, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary of the Exeter Society, Mrs. Gould.

On the following day, Mrs. Fawcett gave an address at the Forester's Hall, Barnstaple, on "The Status of Women after the War, and the Parliamentary Position at the Present Time." The Mayoress of Barnstaple, Mrs. Jewell, presided, and in welcoming Mrs. Fawcett, said that the position of women was a problem which would have to be dealt with when the war was over.

Mrs. Fawcett, who was cordially received, spoke of the work of the National Union in the organisation of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, and of the effect that the work of women in various connections had produced on the public mind, so that many previously opposed were now converted to women's enfranchisement.

A collection of £3 12s. was taken for the Hospital Units in Russia.

Mrs. Fawcett addressed a meeting at the Truro Town Hall, on October 10th. The chair was taken by Thurstan Peter, Esq. The hall was well filled, and members of the National Union from Falmouth, Penzance, Newquay, and St. Columb attended. A collection amounting to £3 12s. was taken at the door.

The Hon. Lady Acland presided at a meeting held at the Theatre Royal, Torquay, on Wednesday, October 11th. In tracing the development of women industrially since the outbreak of war, Mrs. Fawcett said how advisable it was that Trade Unions should admit women on equal terms as members. A vote of thanks was proposed by Sir William Acland, and seconded by Mr. Luxmore.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

The WEST BROMWICH society held its sixth annual meeting at the Carnegie Library Lecture Room, West Bromwich, on Thursday, Nov. 9th, at seven p.m. Chair, H. Tomblin, Esq.

The Hon. Sec. read the annual report, and the Hon. Treasurer the financial report. She pointed out that the subscriptions and donations during this last year were considerably more than in previous years, and more had been given to charitable objects, £75 10s. had been sent to the Florence Nightingale Memorial Fund for providing annuities for trained nurses from a street collection organised by the Suffrage Society; also £2 was given to the local Red Cross Society, and £1 1s. to the local V.A.D. hospital. Three public Suffrage meetings had been held during the year.

A resolution was sent to the Right Hon. H. Samuel asking for equal legislation for men and women soliciting.

An excellent address was given at the annual meeting by Miss Hessel on the "Partnership of men and women in the Home and in the Nation," which was thoroughly appreciated by her audience.

South Kensington.

A very successful drawing-room meeting was held on November 8th by kind invitation of Mrs. David S. Waterlow, at 38, Cornwall-gardens, when Mrs. Hubert Druce gave a most interesting account of her experiences in Serbia with Dr. Alice Hutcheson's unit, and Mrs. Robie Uniacke spoke on the present position of Women's Suffrage. The collection for the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia amounted to £12 8s. 6d.

Forthcoming Events.

NOVEMBER 17.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home," Miss I. Pagan—Subject: "The Problems of our Racial Decrease"—Chair: Mrs. Hannay 4.30

Highgate "At Home," 3, Holly Terrace, West Hill—Hostesses: Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Harrington—Chair: Mrs. Garnett—Speakers: Miss O'Malley on "The Suffrage Position"; Miss Curwen on "London Units of Scottish Women's Hospitals in Rumania" 3.30

NOVEMBER 18.

Camberwell—7, Dover House, Myatt's Park—Hostesses: Miss Lofting and Miss Illsley—Speakers: Miss Tucker on "Women's Service in War Time"; Mrs. Bertram on "Present Position of Women's Suffrage"

NOVEMBER 19.

Birmingham—Saltley Railwaymen—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 7.30

NOVEMBER 20.

Birkenhead—Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Birkenhead Branch—Speaker: Miss Wyse on "Women's Suffrage"

Birmingham—Small Heath Women's Co-operative Guild—Dr. Helen Fairley 3.0

Olton—Members' Meeting—Hostess: Miss Smith—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 3.0

Southwark—Blackfriars Unitarian Chapel, Stamford Street, S.E.—Speaker: Miss Curwen on "Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Chairman: Rev. W. J. Piggott 3.0

NOVEMBER 21.

Birmingham—Moseley Road Institute—Mrs. Attlee 3.30

Bristol—Women's Interest Committee, at 40, Park Street 7.30

Deptford—Christchurch Lecture Hall, Reginald Road—Lantern Lecture on "Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia"—Speaker: Miss Curwen—Chairman: Rev. T. W. Pitman 7.0

NOVEMBER 22.

Bristol—Working Party, at 40, Park Street 2.45

Worcester—At Tudor Coffee House, Friar Street—Conference on "The Present Political Situation"—Speaker: Mrs. Renton 2.30

NOVEMBER 23.

Birkenhead—South End Women's Co-operative Guild—Speaker: Miss Wyse on "The Present Aspect of Women's Suffrage 8.0

Hereford—At the Imperial Cafe, Peter's Square—Conference on "The Present Political Situation—Speaker: Mrs. Renton 2.30

NOVEMBER 24.

Shrewsbury—At Mrs. Thompson, Old Porch House, Swan Hill—Conference on "The Present Political Situation" 3.0

NOVEMBER 28.

Leamington—At 35, Warwick Street—Speaker: Mrs. Renton—"Parliament Franchise Reform"—Chair: Mrs. Arbuthnot. Collection in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Tea 3.0

NOVEMBER 30.

Carnforth—Jumble Sale for the funds of the National Union

Members and friends are cordially invited to attend any of these meetings without special invitation.

A Concert will be given at 1a, Holland Park, by kind permission of Miss Mabel Holland, on Thursday, November 30th, at 3 p.m., when Sonata for Piano and Violin, by Cesar Franck; Songs, Faure, Dupare, Willeby, Chausson, Poldowski; Pianoforte Solos by Chopin; Violin Solos, Kosloff, Akimenko, Debussy, and Frank Bridge, will be performed. The Artistes are Signorina Carlotta de Feo, Ethel Hobday, and Felicia Borelle. Tickets 10s. and 5s. each. The proceeds are in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals (London Units). Tickets to be obtained from Mrs. Flinders Petrie, 8, Well Road, Hampstead, N.W.

SPECIAL OFFER TO "COMMON CAUSE" READERS.

MISS FRANCES WESTE, 31, Golden Square, Regent Street, W., offers 100 FREE LESSONS in the Japanese art of defence, JUJITSU, during the month of November to all sending postcard for free ticket. MISS WESTE has also kindly offered to give JUJITSU DEMONSTRATIONS gratis to any Charity.

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10	- 9	2 0	3 6
20	1 3	3 3	5 9
30	1 9	4 6	7 6
40	2 3	6 3	12 0

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W. November 22nd, 8 p.m. "Women in Industry," Mr. George Lansbury. Chairman, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.—Public Meeting in the N.C.S. Hall, Park Mansions' Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W., on Tuesday, November 21st "The Future of Courtship," by Mrs. Nevinson.

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WOMEN'S NATIONAL LAND SERVICE CORPS.—Wanted, educated women, between 18 and 35, to fill vacancies in training farms. Some free trainings. Imperative that women should be trained to replace the men called up for January 1st. Great shortage of milkers and carters now.—Apply, 50, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

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WANTED.—A Secretary for a new Women's Trade Union.—Apply Box 6,176, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, two ladies, competent to undertake the duties of cook and house-parlourmaid for two ladies; in country, but near station and shops. Good plain cooking required, but no elaborate meals.—For further particulars, apply Box 3,102, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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[Continued on page 416

Continued from page 415]

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